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FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

Partitioning of Indo-China during truce discussed in Geneva; French nurse returned from Dienbienphu with wounded freed by rebels.

U.S. flew arms to Nicaragua, Honduras to offset Guatemalan arms imports from East Europe.

Costello defeated de Valera in Irish elections.

French named civilian as Resident General of Morocco.

United States

Mundt Com. dismissed charges against Hensel, Carr after presentation of Army case in hearings.

91 killed in explosions, fire on aircraft carrier Bennington.

Senate rejected 18-year minimum voting age.

Eisenhower urged one-yr. extension of reciprocal trade program.

Old ILA led N.Y. dock election.

17 Puerto Rican Nationalist leaders charged with sedition.

Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie arrived on state visit.

WORLD AFFAIRS

INDO-CHINA

Rebels Suggest Partition

French Weigh Geneva Offer

The Viet Minh rebels offered in the Geneva Conf. May 25 a plan to establish separate zones in Indo-China during a cease-fire.

Although the Communist & Allied sides remained at odds over how to treat Laos & Cambodia under an armistice, French Forgn. Min. Georges Bidault went to Paris May 25 for Cabinet consultations after hearing the Viet Minh proposal. The Cabinet authorized Bidault May 26 to try to work out a compromise between the French & Viet Minh truce plans.

Forgn. Min. Pham Van Dong, the Viet Minh delegation chief, suggested that (1) regroupment areas for armed forces of the 2 sides in Indo-China be designated, (2) free passage through hostile territory be granted forces pulling back to their zones and (3) authorities now in control of Indo-Chinese areas continue to govern them provisionally.

British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden suggested that officers of the rival military commands in Indo-China be called to Geneva to help work out cease-fire plans, including designation of regroupment areas.

Laos, Cambodia Protest

The Cambodian & Laotian delegations protested May 25 that the Viet Minh cease-fire plan, applying to all Indo-China, might leave rebel units in the territories of their states. They demanded assurances that full sovereignty of their Govts. would be recognized & the rebel cease-fire areas confined to Viet Nam.

Eden, in asking that steps be taken toward working out an internationally-supervised armistice, had failed to stipulate that it be restricted to Viet Nam. Soviet Forgn. Min. V. M. Molotov had proposed that the arrangements apply to all 3 Indo-Chinese states. U. S. State Undersecy. Walter Bedell Smith agreed in principle with Eden's proposals but said the problems of Laos & Cambodia must be separated from those of Viet Nam.[1]

(American delegates in Geneva were reported May 23 to have let it be known that the U.S. would insist that the UN Gen. Assembly determine final political peace terms in Indo-China. They were said to contend that a Geneva Conf. agreement could not go beyond the scope of an armistice.)

India Seeks Mediation Role

Indian UN delegate V. K. Krishna Menon, acting as a special representative of Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru, arrived in Geneva May 23 to confer with participants in the formal Geneva Conf. talks on Indo-China. (India was not a member of the conference.) Menon, a leader in "neutral"-bloc UN Gen. Assembly moves during 1952-53 preceding the Korean armistice, was seeking a basis for similar Indian mediation of the conflict in Indo-China.

(Press reports from Geneva said Nehru had evolved an Indo-China plan calling for a separation of local control between Viet Minh & native anti-Communist Govts., with the 2 sides setting up a temporary joint authority to deal with common problems.)[3]

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Attlee, Bevan to Visit China

The British Labor Party's Executive Com. accepted May 26 an invitation to send a delegation to Peiping for a 2-month visit in August & September. The mission was intended to promote the establishment of full diplomatic relations between Britain & Red China. Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai had issued the invitation from Geneva on behalf of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Ex-Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee, Labor Party leader, & Aneurin Bevan, head of the party's left wing, were chosen to lead the delegation. Others in it: Party Chrmn. Wilfred Burke, Secy.-Gen. Morgan Phillips, ex-Chairmen Harry Earnshaw & Sam Watson, railway unionist Henry Franklin, ex-Insurance Min. Edith Summerskill.[2]

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British Study S.E. Asia Policy

The British Cabinet, at a meeting May 24 on policy differences with the U.S. over Southeast Asia, authorized Forgn. Secy. Eden to break off the Geneva talks on Indo-China if there were no evidence within 2 weeks that the Communists would agree to an "acceptable & peaceful" settlement. It was implied that Britain might turn to the American plan for a Southeast Asian defensive alliance if Geneva produced no good results.

Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill had conceded to a Laborite in Commons May 20 that French-U.S. talks on military action in Indo-China might bypass Britain & violate the spirit of the Western Big 3 & British-French alliances. But Churchill said he regarded the U.S.-French talks as "informal & exploratory." He told Commons May 25 that his policy—to see the results of Geneva before taking different action on Indo-China—"remains unchanged." But he said a discussion of "immediate, practical issues" in Southeast Asia would be taken up at a proposed conference to be held soon in Washington by high military staff representatives of the U.S., Britain, France, Australia & New Zealand.[4]

Dulles Says U.S. Gains Support

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said in Washington May 25 he was confident Britain would be a member of any Southeast Asia defensive alliance that might be formed. Dulles reported that prospects had grown "somewhat better" for UN sanction of military intervention in Indo-China if the Geneva Conf. failed. Dulles said the U.S. would "go in for defense of liberty & independence & freedom" —not for "defense of colonialism"—"where the other nations which have an important stake in the area recognize the peril as we do." "We go in where the UN gives moral sanction. . . ."[5]

Prince Buu Loc, Viet Nam Premier, said in Geneva May 24 his Govt. had

1—see p. 161B1-F2 2—see pp. 161D3, 117D2 3—see p. 161F2 4—see pp. 161G2, 145G3 5—see pp. 161E3, 145D1-F3 (See Indexes to this & previous volumes for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in text)

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Dienbienphu Nurse Freed

Lt. Genevieve de Galard-Terraube, 29, French nurse who was the only woman in Dienbienphu, was released by the rebels & returned to Hanoi May 24. She had been with the French garrison for 41 days under siege and 17 days as a prisoner. She said May 25 the Viet Minh troops had treated her "correctly." She confirmed a Viet Minh report that her release was ordered after she sent birthday greetings to rebel leader Ho Chi Minh (54 May 19). The Bd. of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, meeting in Oslo May 25, recommended the Florence Nightingale Medal (highest Red Cross award) for Lt. Galard-Terraube.[1]

Airlift evacuation of 858 seriously-wounded Dienbienphu survivors, including some Viet Namese, was completed by the French May 27. The Viet Minh set the total to be freed May 23, started repair of the fort's main airstrip May 25 to permit use of larger planes in the operation.[2]

not yet been asked to join a Southeast Asian security pact. But he indicated that the Viet Namese would accept an invitation.[3]

Reds Gain in Delta

Despite efforts of the French AF to hamper rebel troop movements in the Hanoi area with bombing, firebombing & strafing attacks, Viet Minh forces seized several more Red River Delta positions May 21-26. 250 French Union troops at Anxa (40 mi. southeast of Hanoi), under seige for 10 days, lost their fortress May 21 to a force of 800 rebels. French forces blew up & abandoned outposts at Thannhe & Doaithon (60 mi. southeast of Hanoi) on May 26 to prevent their garrisons from being encircled.

(A seige of outnumbered French & Laotian troops at Namtha, Laos—100 mi. west of Dienbienphu & 18 mi. south of the Chinese border—was reported lifted May 23 after the defending garrison, supplied by airdrop, fought off attacking rebels in a 6-day battle. The French announced May 23 that French & Cambodian troops had withdrawn from Siempang, a town in northeast Cambodia under attack since April by 2 Viet Minh battalions invading from Laos.)[4]

French Plan Reinforcements

The French command in Hanoi announced May 25 that "sizeable" reinforcements were en route from France and that a division of troops would be shifted from less critical areas to the Red River Delta. Gen. Paul Ely, French Chief of Staff, returned to Paris May 25 from Indo-China where he surveyed the war situation.[5]

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Robert Capa, 41, *Life* photographer, was killed May 25 by a land mine near Phuly, 30 mi. south of Hanoi. Capa, born Andrei Friedmann in Hungary, had covered war fronts in Spain, China & Europe since the late 1930s.[6] . . . French veterans of the Indo-China war attacked news venders selling the Communist newspaper *l'Humanité Dimanche* in Paris May 23.[7] . . . Thailand Forgn. Min. Prince Wan Waithayakon said in Geneva May 25 his Govt., if assured of sufficient support, would ask the UN to send observers to study the danger of a Communist attack on Thailand from Indo-China.[8]

KOREA

ROK Accepts All-Korea Vote

South Korea agreed May 22 at the Geneva Conf. to UN-supervised elections in both North & South Korea, as favored by the Korean war allies. But the ROK plan, announced by Forgn. Min. Pyun Yung Tai, made no provision for simultaneous voting and stood firm in a demand that Red Chinese forces be withdrawn from North Korea a month before the election.

Pyun called for elections within 6 months after the plan was accepted by the Geneva Conf. But he made the reservation that voting arrangements must not conflict with the ROK Constitution—under which the next ROK parliamentary elections would be held in 1958, a new Natl. Assembly having been elected May 20 [see below].

The ROK plan conceded that "phased withdrawal" of UN troops from Korea might start before the election but could not be completed until a unified Govt., certified by the UN, had achieved "effective control" over "entire Korea."[9]

(South Korean Pres. Syngman Rhee called May 13 for renewal of the Korean War as soon as the Western nations were "convinced of the futility" of the Geneva Conf.)[10]

(Communist China, backed by North Korea, offered a change May 22 in its election plan, proposing that a group of "neutral nations" that did not fight in Korea should assist an "all-Korean" commission in supervising the voting.)[11]

Rhee's Party Wins Election

Pres. Rhee's Liberal Party won 112 seats in the May 20 election of a 203-member ROK Natl. Assembly (results announced May 23). Rhee had indorsed 99 of the winning Liberals and had urged voters to give his supporters ⅔ of the Assembly seats to insure the success of his legislative program. Seats won by other parties: Dem. Nationalists 15, Korean Nationalists 3, Korean Nationalist Society 4, independents 69.[12]

U. S. Blames Russia for War

The U. S. Defense Dept. charged May 15 that Russia engineered the Korean War. In documents based on "intelligence research" & other information sources, the U. S. said:

- Russia began preparations for the Korean War in 1945 when Soviet troops occupied North Korea.
- During the occupation, Russia used Soviet citizens of Korean ancestry to "create a Soviet-type Communist regime that could be depended on" not to deviate from "basic Soviet expansionist policies." In 1946 officers of Korean ancestry trained by the Red Chinese army were sent into North Korea to help form units "being organized, trained & equipped by Russian occupation forces."
- Russia gave North Korea the "signal" to attack South Korea and provided "continuing support during 3 years of fighting." The Russian language was used in war operations "right down" to line commanders. Russian officers, masquerading as civilian "advisers" & "reporters," "had supreme authority" and "took the lead in making operational & mobilization plans and in commanding & manipulating troops." Soviet troops, with medical & support units from other satellites, began to "filter" into North Korea in 1951. In the spring & summer of 1951 there were 10,000 to 20,000 Soviet military personnel in North Korea. By the end of May 1953 there were still 6,000 to 12,000 Soviet tactical troops in Korea.
- When "military conquest failed," Russia, through North Korea, sought an armistice and "sent 2 Soviet citizens" to truce talks at Panmunjom. Top North Korea officials, including Premier Kim Il Sung & Forgn. Min. Nam Il, were "all Soviet citizens by birth" as were "the Russians who run the governmental apparatus of North Korea."

(Noh Keun Sok, 22, North Korean pilot who turned over a MIG-15 jet to the U. S., said May 4 when he arrived in San Francisco that more Russians than North Koreans were flying for the Reds in Korea.)[13]

Moscow *Pravda* charged May 21: the U. S.' May 15 indictment of Russia over the Korean war and earlier American charges that Russia furnished arms to Indo-Chinese rebels were based on "forged documents."[14]

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Swiss & Swedish members of the UN Neutral Nations Supervisory Comm. told the UN Far East Command May 13 that "non-cooperation" by Czech & Polish commission members "hampered" efforts to investigate charges against the Communists. They said North Korean Army & Red Chinese troops did not carry out satisfactorily the "spirit & code" of the truce.[15]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

U.S. Bolsters Central America

The U. S. Defense Dept. announced May 24 that 2 or 3 USAF Globemaster planes (each of 25-ton cargo capacity) had been employed the past week to airlift pistols, rifles, machine guns & small-arms ammunition to Hon-

1—see p. 162D2 2—162F1 3—161C2 4—162E2 5—162D1 6—Vol. VIII, p. 124C 7—p. 154G1 8—133E1 9—163B1 10—65D2 11—133C2 12—27C2 13—p. 2A3 14—p. 97D2; Vol. XIII, 57B 15—p. 52D1

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U.S. Says Guatemalan Reds Menace Canal

Wide World

Map shows Central American area where, according to U.S. charges, Communist threat to Panama Canal was developing as Guatemala imported arms from East Europe. Arms shipments were landed at Puerto Barrios. U.S. responded by sending small arms to Honduras & Nicaragua under aid pacts.

duras & Nicaragua. State Dept. Press Officer Lincoln White said the shipments—first under new military aid agreements with the 2 countries—were hastened after 1,900 tons of war equipment reached Guatemala from a Polish port May 15. (The U. S.-Honduras pact had been signed May 20 after 3 days of negotiations.) U.S. authorities halted the French freighter *Wyoming* in the Panama Canal May 26 and removed from it next day a shipment of rifles consigned to El Salvador but believed bound for Guatemala.

Guatemalan Forgn. Min. Guillermo Toriello said May 21 that U.S. "governing circles" had committed "aggression" against Guatemala by refusing it arms needed for defense.

The U.S. State Dept. replied May 22 that Guatemala would not be sold American weapons because of "obvious uncertainty" how it would use them. State Secy. Dulles said May 25 that Guatemala was "3 to 4 times" more heavily armed than its Central American neighbors & might become a Red bastion near the Panama Canal. Dulles asserted that the Guatemalan people "predominantly . . . do not want their nation to be dominated by any foreign power" but "the Communists always operate (through) small minorities who gain positions of power."[1]

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West German Bundesrat (upper house) completed Parliamentary passage May 21 of a 1953-54 budget allocating $2,237,000,000 for West European defense (contingent on organization of the European Defense Community). The budget totaled $6,466,000,000 (27,173,000,000 marks.)[2] . . . **East German** Govt. was refused recognition by the U.S., British & French High Commissioners in Germany May 25. They said they would continue to hold the USSR responsible for East Germany. A U.S. Senate Forgn. Relations Com. report May 23 said ex-generals & other high-ranking officers in the Nazi German armed forces were serving in the East German People's Police army but about 6,000 rank-&-file members of the force deserted to West Berlin from 1949 to 1953.[3]

India protested to Russia May 20 against the use of Indian nationals in Communist espionage activities. It cited Britain's expulsion of an Indian Apr. 9 in connection with espionage charges against 2 Soviet attachés in London. . . . **Nationalist Chinese** Chief-of-Staff Gen. Chou Chinjou reported May 22 that the Red Chinese were massing Russian-equipped ships, troops & planes on the mainland opposite the Nationalist-held Tachen Islands, 200 mi. north of Formosa. The Nationalists reported May 24 that the Reds were massing MIG jet planes at a mainland base at Kienow, 200 mi. from Formosa.[4]

Jordan Premier Tewfik Abul Huda announced May 24 his newly-installed Govt. would continue Jordan's policy against peace negotiations with Israel. Jordan's high court ruled May 23 that banks with branches in both Jordan & Israel were liable for Arab accounts blocked in Israel.[5] . . . **Singapore** Chinese high school students barricaded themselves inside the Chung Cheng school May 22-23 in a demonstration against a requirement that youths 18-20 register for military service. . . . **Latvia's** eventual freedom was pledged by U.S. State Secy. Dulles May 24 to Dr. Arnoi Spekke, new emigré Latvian chargé d'affaires in Washington.[6] . . . **Czech** protest against anti-Red propaganda balloons sent into Czech territory was rejected by the U.S. Govt. May 24 on grounds that their only American source would have been the private Crusade for Freedom Com. . . . **U.S. exports** to the Soviet bloc last year rose by $680,000 (to $1,776,000), mainly due to increased tobacco shipments to East Germany, the U.S. Commerce Dept. reported May 23. U.S. imports from the Soviet bloc last year declined by $21,714,000 to $45,597,000, due mostly to cessation of trade with China.[7]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

McCARTHY-ARMY DISPUTE

Hensel, Carr Cases Dropped

The Army's case in the dispute with Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) was completed May 26—the 21st day of hearings before the Senate Permanent (McCarthy) Subcom. on Investigations. [Summary of May 24-26 hearings begins next page]

The subcommittee, by a straight party vote (4 Republicans vs. 3 Democrats), then dismissed Asst. Defense Secy. H. Struve Hensel & Subcom. Staff Director Francis P. Carr as parties in interest & as witnesses.

The 4 Republicans upheld McCarthy's contention that the Army had made no case against Carr. They decided also to drop charges against Hensel brought by McCarthy — the Senator refusing to withdraw them but saying they could not be proved because of Presidential restrictions on testimony about Executive Branch consultations. The 3 Democrats (McClellan, Symington, Jackson) fought dismissal of any charges until all principals had testified. They accused the Republicans of a "whitewash."

Roy Marcus Cohn, the subcommittee's permanent chief counsel, took the stand May 27 as the McCarthy side's first witness. He charged that Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens & Army Counselor John G. Adams tried to discredit McCarthy's investigation of the Army and to divert the inquiries to the Navy & Air Force.

McCarthy Charges '5th Amendment'

McCarthy, in a May 20 press conference, denounced the Eisenhower Admin. for barring testimony about a Jan. 21 meeting at which Admin. figures discussed the dispute. "This is the first time I've ever seen the Executive Branch of the Govt. take the 5th Amend.," he said. (McCarthy made his 5th Amend. charge again in questioning Adams May 24.)

McCarthy told newsmen in Sturgeon Bay, Wis. May 22 that people were advising Pres. Eisenhower "against his own good." "If the President were a more experienced politician he would realize it's better to be temporarily hurt by bringing out the truth than fostering the belief that the Admin. is continuing the rule by secrecy of the Truman Admin."[8]

McCarthy said he had agreed during a 3-hr. conference at the home of "one of the top White House [Eisenhower] aides" that his subcommittee would not investigate communism in atomic & hydrogen bomb plants but would investigate radar & other defense establishments instead.

1—see p. 162B3 2—99D2 3—99A3, 3B1 4—106B3 5—147C2; Vol. XIII, 214H 6—XIII, 403D2 7—82D3 8—162F2, E3

Summary of Hearings on McCarthy-Army Dispute

(Public Proceedings of Senate Permanent Subcom. on Investigations in Washington)

19th Day—May 24

Eisenhower's Order Prevails

Acting Chairman Mundt tacitly confirmed that he had been unable to persuade the Eisenhower Admin. to modify Pres. Eisenhower's prohibition on testimony about a Jan. 21 meeting of Admin. figures.[1]

Mundt urged witnesses to "take recourse" in the Eisenhower order "as infrequently as they consider permissible. . . ." He said he thought that the order "does not prevent the asking of any questions" but that "it will be up to each witness [to use] the Executive Order when it is considered essential to do so."

Sen. Potter, on McCarthy's request, proposed that the subcommittee make public the record of its May 17 executive session at which the President's order was discussed. Sen. McClellan offered a substitute motion to make public all executive sessions. Both motions were dropped.

Sen. Symington proposed that all principals & subcommittee members sign a request that all their relevant monitored calls with Stevens' office be made public, provided all other principals & subcommittee members also agreed. Special Army Counsel Welch offered Army Secy. Stevens' & Army Counselor Adams' signatures as the first for Symington's proposal. Symington & Mundt revealed later that subcommittee members had signed it.[2]

Stevens Takes Responsibility

Stevens read under oath a May 19 press release in which he had said that all Army decisions & acts in the controversy were those of the Army "alone," that he & the Army had received no orders about the case and that the Jan. 21 conference "was only for the purpose of obtaining an interpretation of the existing directives."[3]

Under Special Subcom. Counsel Jenkins' questioning, Stevens testified that he was in the Far East when the meeting took place and had learned of the conference the day after he returned—Feb. 3. Under Symington's questioning, Stevens agreed that Adams had decided to make a record of his conversations on Schine and had presented them to Stevens when Stevens returned.[4] Stevens agreed that he had kept Defense Secy. Wilson informed.

Questioned by Sen. Jackson, Stevens said that the Defense Dept. had helped the Army with its case. Stevens told Sen. Potter that he thought the Army would have started action even without the Jan. 21 meeting.

Under Symington's questioning, Stevens agreed that only he could have ordered Adams to prepare the charges. McCarthy asked Stevens which was true—his answer to Symington or his previous testimony in which he said, "I did not order [the charges] put out." Stevens replied that he might have misunderstood the words "put out"—"If you mean . . . published, I did not put them out; if you mean furnished to the members of this committee & . . . Congress, yes, I did that, it's my responsibility."

Stevens said he had conferred with Wilson, Asst. Defense Secys. Hensel & Seaton, Asst. Defense Dept. Counsel Frank X. Brown & possibly others whom he did not then recall. The decision to prepare the charges resulted at least partly from these discussions, Stevens said, and the charges were furnished to Congress members "as a result of [their] increasing interest."

'High Official' Intervened

McCarthy asked Stevens whether he still would say that he alone was responsible for the charges if he learned that before Potter requested information about the case. Potter had "received a call from high in the Executive Dept. [not the Pentagon] asking him if he wouldn't please write that letter so these charges could be made public—in other words, if he would be used as a vehicle for that."

Potter interrupted to say that "the purpose of the letter was not in accordance with what the Senator stated," that "it wasn't to be used as a vehicle." Potter said that the "high official" who called him had told him that other members of Congress were to get the report [19 copies went to Congress members Mar. 11], "but there has been no request from the majority side of this committee and . . . we should have a copy. . . ."[5]

[Potter refused to name his caller, but the "high official" was identified by other sources as Vice Pres. Nixon.]

Stevens testified that he "would say" he ordered the charges prepared but that he issued no written order. He told McCarthy he "would not" consider a suggestion by Presidential Asst. Sherman Adams an order.

Symington Role Questioned

McCarthy said he wanted to question Stevens about 2 conversations with Symington. Symington immediately announced that the conversations were known because he himself had told the committee of them. He said he was a Senate Armed Services Com. member and Stevens had complained in both conversations about "the treatment of Gen. Zwicker."[6] Symington said that "I myself asked the Secy. of the Army to give the charges that have been made with respect" to Schine.

Questioned by McCarthy, Stevens said that his talks with Symington about the charges were "limited"—Symington "had nothing to do . . . with what finally transpired."

Adams on Responsibility

Adams, resuming testimony, backed Stevens' stand that the Army "alone" was responsible for its charges. He told McClellan that those at the Jan. 21 meeting had decided he should tell the subcommittee Republicans of his troubles with McCarthy & his aides but that this was no order as he did not have to agree.

Adams said that Sherman Adams had suggested that he prepare a record of the Schine case but that he (John Adams) had thought of the same thing previously and "there's no doubt in my mind that I ultimately would have prepared" it anyway; the Sherman Adams suggestion merely "galvanized" him into faster action.[7] John Adams said that he had phoned Ft. Dix the day before the Jan. 21 meeting and asked for a list of Schine's passes.

Adams, citing the President's order, refused to answer Cohn's question as to whether he received subsequent communications from those at the meeting. McCarthy suggested that the committee make no ruling on this refusal, that the Senate decide "just what the Executive can deny to the Senate."

McCarthy charged that Adams asserted "a type of 5th Amend. privilege" in invoking the order. Adams denied this. Questioned by McCarthy, Adams said he did not recall meeting with any of those at the Jan. 21 conference subsequent to Jan. 21.

Adams said that normally he would have prepared charges such as those against McCarthy & his aides but that the job was given to Asst. Defense Dept. Counsel Brown because Adams was too closely involved.

Adams told Symington that he thought McCarthy had misrepresented closed hearings on Monmouth.[8]

Gen. Ryan on Schine

Maj. Gen. Cornelius E. Ryan, Ft. Dix commander, was sworn in to testify on Schine's career at Ft. Dix. McCarthy declared that Ryan "must obey whatever orders . . . the Commander-in-Chief issues" and that the committee should know "whether or not he will be able to testify in full." Ryan said he had "no restrictions."

Substance of Ryan's testimony:

Before Schine was inducted, Stevens told Ryan that the McCarthy Com. wanted Schine available to complete "unfinished work" and that Stevens "wanted to cooperate . . . in every way." Stevens authorized Ryan to make Schine "available . . . on week-ends when it didn't interfere with training. . . . Otherwise, Pvt. Schine was to be treated [like] any other trainee."

The McCarthy Com.'s staff first contacted Ryan Nov. 10—the day Schine reported at Ft. Dix. Cohn & Carr visited Ryan at Ft. Dix next day and said the committee wanted Schine available to finish work. Ryan agreed that "whenever they wanted Pvt. Schine they would call my hq. . . . and the arrangements would be made. . . ."

Schine received 16 passes at Ft. Dix in a period during which a normal trainee would have received 3 or 4. Ryan authorized 12 of the passes, "in each case at the request of . . . the committee staff," and Schine's unit commander granted 4 regular passes. Schine "had a pass

1—see p. 163F2-C3 2—p. 156B3 3—p. 163G3 4—p. 155C3 5—pp. 140E1, 137A1, 135G2 6—p. 159F3 7—p. 159G2 8—p. 164A2

every weekend that he was at Ft. Dix." "I have never had another trainee receive a comparable number of passes [but] I've never had another trainee . . . working on Senate committee business." Ryan personally told Schine Dec. 8 that he would get no more passes on week nights.[1] An inspector general's report failed to substantiate newspaper charges that Schine did things other than committee work while on pass.

Schine "received telephone calls continuously . . . [about] an average of one a day." He was "a man set aside" and this had repercussions at company & platoon level and caused ". . . bewilderment [&] questions in the minds of other trainees." Schine contributed to this "by indicating to his company commander [1st Lt. (now Capt.) Joseph J. M. Miller] that he was at Ft. Dix to study the reorganization of the . . . Army along modern lines."[2]

Miller called Ryan's hq. Dec. 31 and asked whether Schine had a pass. Ryan replied that no pass had been requested or granted. That night an aide told Ryan: "It looks as though Pvt. Schine is absent without leave. He left without proper authority." But Miller & the aide thought there might be "a misunderstanding." The aide said Schine "had a pass." Had Ryan then known that Schine was "due for guard on New Year's Eve & also for kitchen police on the 3d" he would have ordered Schine "brought back." A regimental investigation concluded that the misunderstanding was "all on Pvt. Schine's part," and Schine was assigned to KP Sunday Jan. 10. But he did not serve on KP because of "administrative difficulties."[3]

Says Cohn 'Marked' 2 Officers

Gen. Ryan also related in his testimony: Cohn called Lt. John Bruce Blount, 26, Ryan's aide, on Jan. 9 and said Miller & Col. Earl L. Ringler, regimental commander, "had been doing everything they could to make it difficult for Pvt. Schine and that he [Cohn] was not going to forget their names."[4]

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20th Day—May 25

McCarthy Denounces Charts

McCarthy labeled as "completely dishonest & phony" 2 Army-supplied charts showing: (a) when Schine was on pass and when phone calls about Schine were made to Ryan's hq.; (b) "typical authorized absences of an average trainee." McCarthy charged that Schine got "black marks" & the "average trainee" white marks or none for identical absences to deceive the TV audience.* The contrasting charts, in the form of a calendar for the period Nov. 1953-Jan. 1954, also showed the dates of Schine's induction (Nov. 3), his arrival at Ft. Dix (Nov. 10) and his transfer to Camp Gordon, Ga. (Jan. 16). Ryan said the 2 charts looked accurate.

McCarthy had subcommittee aide James Juliana pencil in some 15 Xs on the "average trainee's" chart because Ryan agreed that "some trainees get phone calls." Juliana also blacked in several squares to show the "average trainee's" absences, but Ryan said he blacked in too many.

Lt. Blount, Ryan's aide, said he saw nothing dishonest or misleading about the charts. He thought they were marked in black & white "for comparative purposes"—just as boxers in a televised prize fight wear contrasting dark & light trunks.

Lt. Col. John F. T. Murray, who ordered the charts, said he had been told that white-on-black was not used on the 2d ("average") chart because it had been prepared hurriedly and black background ink would have taken too long to dry. Murray, a member of the Judge Advocate General's staff, said the charts cost $213.50.

Murray said there had been no desire to deceive; he had thought the subcommittee would note the legends & not be confused. He did not think McCarthy's Xs on the 2d chart fairly represented calls on behalf of the "average trainee."

Jenkins cut in to say that Schine made 253 long-distance phone calls during 8 weeks at Ft. Dix and that this might be "some indication [of] unusual liberties . . . by reason of the fact that he had the backing of this powerful investigating committee."

Schine's Record at Ft. Dix

Ryan testified that Schine's absences had not interfered with his training, that Schine's company commander had rated his efficiency "superior" (highest rating) but had given him the "very low" character rating of "fair" because of several breaches of discipline.

Ryan denied that Schine received "preferential treatment" or was "coddled." He said Schine's company commander had indicated that the McCarthy Com. staff had phoned him an average of once or twice a day on Schine's behalf. Ryan said 29 such calls had come to his own hq. He said committee staff members had made 11 visits to the post and that 7 of them were for committee business.

Ryan testified that he had phoned Adams to say he did not think he should give Schine a long weekend pass requested by a McCarthy Com. staff member. Stevens opposed this refusal, Ryan said, and the pass was granted.[7] Ryan said that he had phoned Adams Dec. 8 to say he was canceling Schine's week night passes and that Adams had approved.[8]

Ryan testified about Cohn's warning that he would remember Miller & Ringler for making things hard for Schine. He denied any impression that Cohn was being "jocular."

Ryan said that Stevens had not asked to have his photo taken with Schine at Maguire Air Base.[9]

Testimony on Cohn's 'Threats'

Blount said he had more than 25 calls from McCarthy Com. staff members on Schine's behalf. During several calls, Cohn "got extremely angry" over treatment of Schine. Blount testified that Cohn, in a Jan. 9 phone call, argued with him over Schine's KP assignment for Jan. 10 and said that Ringler & Miller "had made things especially difficult for Pvt. Schine and that he . . . had a very long memory and was never going to forget their names."[10]

Col. Kenneth E. BeLieu, 40, executive officer of the Army Secy.'s office, testified that he had heard Cohn, on being barred from a secret Monmouth laboratory, say in effect: "This is war with the Army. . . . You let Communists work in here and you won't let me in. . . . I have access to FBI files. . . . You're doing this just to embarrass me. We'll investigate the heck out of you."

BeLieu said he heard Stevens' "apology" to Cohn and added: "Had I been the man doing it, I might have been a little rougher on Mr. Cohn." He said he regarded Cohn's remarks as an attempt to intimidate Stevens.[11]

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21st Day—May 26

Schine's Commander Testifies

Capt. Joseph J. M. Miller, Schine's company commander at Ft. Dix, told of his contacts with Schine. Under questioning of Asst. Subcom. Counsel Charles Maner, Miller testified that:

> Miller's regimental commander told him Nov. 19 that Schine would be assigned to his company and should get passes to do committee work. Schine entered his company that day. Later the same day Schine started to tell Miller that "if I [Miller] ever wanted to make a little trip to Florida [where Schine's family ran a resort hotel] . . ." Miller

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Mundt, Adams on Probes

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R., S.D.), chairman of the McCarthy-Army hearings & ex-member of the House Com. on Un-American Activities, said May 21: Congressional committees must "learn & improve by experience" to eliminate mistakes, but "no Congressional committee in history has ever made a mistake so serious or so bad in trying to get Communists out of the Govt. to compare even remotely with the mistakes made by executive branches . . . in bringing Communists into the Govt." Mundt addressed the annual meeting in New York of the All-American Conf. to Combat Communism.[5]

Presidential Asst. Sherman Adams, in a speech May 20 to the Natl. Assn. of Cotton Mfrs. in Boston, said the Eisenhower Admin. was "eager to cooperate" with Congressional committees on any "legitimate inquiry." Adams said the Admin., working through the Justice Dept., sought "complete elimination" of Communists, Fascists & all other persons of subversive intent from the Govt.[6]

★ ★ ★

*Schine chart contained legends in white inscribed on black background. The "average trainee" chart contained black-on-white legends with thin black lines above & below inscriptions. 1—see p. 159B-C1 2—p. 140C3 3—p. 159A-B2 4—p. 159C2 5—p. 164A1 6—pp. 159G2, 45D3 7—p. 159A1 8—p. 159B-C1 9—p. 158G3 10—p. 173E1 11—p. 158F2

cut him off in mid-sentence and told him it was "improper" for officers to take favors or gifts from trainees.

Miller sent the trainees to the firing range the rainy morning of Dec. 14. Later he found Schine sitting in a truck near the mess hall. He asked Schine why he was "riding back & forth," and Schine said "he was studying logistics." Later that morning he found Schine asking the Field First Sgt. to move his name up in the firing order so that he could go off duty early. Miller upbraided Schine because he previously had told both Schine & the sergeant that Schine was to get no favors "without my authority." Schine asked Miller "to lower my voice," "put his hand on my shoulder," "attempted to draw me aside" and said "that it was his purpose to remake the American military establishment along modern lines."

Subsequently, Schine went over Miller's head in an effort to avoid KP, offered several times to "mention me [Miller]" in reports he was making, objected to signing the sign-out book on leaving the post, asked cadremen for favors in violation of Miller's orders and told a company officer that "his [Schine's] work was much more important than the morale of the company."

Schine Absence 'Unauthorized'

Under Potter's questioning, Miller said he had rated Schine's character as only "fair" because of "the attitude [he] created in the company [by] his statements & activities" and for such things as using a blank pass form to take unauthorized New Year's leave when he was supposed to do guard. Schine had the pass for committee business, but Miller testified that it was not to be used without his authority. Miller said: he found out at 10:45 a.m. Dec. 31 that Schine was gone and had signed out as of 11:30 a.m.; he reported Schine's absence and sent Schine a telegram to return; then Cohn phoned and requested that Schine "be left at home" on committee business; Cohn's request was granted.[1]

McCarthy interrupted the above testimony to argue its relevancy with Potter. Then, saying he would not listen to "this drivel," McCarthy walked out for 15 minutes.

McCarthy, questioning Miller about *N.Y. Post* reports of alleged preferential treatment Schine received at Ft. Dix, assailed the *Post* as a "Communist sheet" (he said later that he should have said "Communist-line sheet") and its editor, James A. Wechsler, as a former "top official of the Communist Party." Symington said that testimony given the committee gave "no justification" for this description of Wechsler, that Wechsler had joined & left the Young Communist League "when he was young" and opposed communism since.[2] Symington noted that ex-Communists had been paid McCarthy Com. staff members. McCarthy denounced this as an attack on individuals who had helped "to send Communists to jail." Symington later read a telegram in which *Post* publisher Dorothy Schiff said McCarthy had made "similar false" charges against other papers.

Hensel, Carr Dismissed

Jenkins announced early in the afternoon session that "we have concluded with the Army's case" and that he wanted to call Cohn as first witness on McCarthy's side.

Before Cohn could testify, the subcommittee, by a straight party vote of 4 Republicans vs. 3 Democrats, dismissed Hensel & Carr as parties in interest & as witnesses. By the terms of the motion, Hensel's dismissal was "for lack of any testimony . . . involving him or sustaining such charges." Carr's was "because the proof & testimony . . . are wholly insufficient to sustain such charges."

Before the vote, the Democrats & the Army side opposed the dismissals and urged Dworshak to split his motion into one for Hensel & a separate one for Carr. Welch said that the cases of Hensel & Carr differed too much to be treated alike. The Democrats charged that the purpose of dismissing Carr was to let him avoid testifying. They said no evidence had been presented against Hensel because only the Army's case had been heard.

The Republicans backed the dismissals in a single motion. Dworshak indicated that he was primarily interested in dismissing Carr but included Hensel in the motion because, as he told Welch, "you are practical enough to know that you must have some balance or compensating feature."

Arguments on Dismissals

McClellan said that dismissal of charges against Hensel was "premature" and "manifestly unfair to Sen. McCarthy, who made the charges," because McCarthy had been given no chance to prove his case. Frederick vanPelt Bryan, Hensel's attorney, said his client would accept dismissal on the understanding that it was complete vindication. But McCarthy refused to withdraw his charges and said that only Pres. Eisenhower's secrecy order prevented him from proving them. Symington said Hensel would be handicapped in his Defense Dept. job if unproven charges were left hanging.[3]

Welch, opposing dismissal of Carr, said that he needed to question Carr, that there were serious charges against him, that Carr wrote 6 of the 11 accusing memoranda used as a basis of charges which Stevens & Adams had denied under oath. Welch said Carr must testify to the charges "under oath, and I must have the chance to cross-examine." Dirksen, arguing for Carr's dismissal, said the Army had produced no adequate evidence against him. Symington demanded to know whether Mundt would call Carr as a witness if the Army side said it had to question him. Mundt indicated that he would call Carr only if there was evidence against him.[4]

After the vote, McCarthy said that Carr would appear if called by Mundt but "will not appear" otherwise.

Symington announced that he considered the dismissals "a whitewash" and that he would ask the parent Senate Govt. Operations Com., the Senate Armed Services Com. or the Senate itself to take up the issues of the charges against Hensel and of Carr appearing as a witness.

SYMINGTON

Peress List

Jenkins announced that Stevens had sent him a list of officers involved in Maj. Irving Peress' honorable discharge but had warned that the names could not be made public. Jenkins said he could not use the list and wanted to return it still sealed.

McCarthy, as permanent chairman of the subcommittee, gave Jenkins a verbal subpena to keep the list until it could be decided whether the subcommittee could use it. Mundt, after discussion, agreed.[5]

Phone Talks' Release Authorized

It was disclosed in a discussion by Symington & Mundt that all principals & subcommittee members except McCarthy & Cohn had signed Symington's statement authorizing release of their monitored phone calls with the Army Secy.'s office. McCarthy & Cohn had signed papers previously permitting Jenkins to inspect their calls but not to make them public.[6]

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OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

'Fair Play' Code Urged

Criticism of the McCarthy-Army hearings led May 24 to proposal by Sen. Prescott Bush (R., Conn.) of a "code of fair play procedures" for Senate inquiries. Under his code:

(a) Witnesses would not have to testify without at least 2 committee members present; (b) witnesses would be allowed counsel; (c) measures authorizing investigations would define their scope clearly; (d) hearings could be held only with committee authorization; (e) majority vote would be needed to hold hearings outside Washington; (f) committee authorization would be needed for subpenas; (g) findings or recommendations could be reported only if a majority of members was present.

Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) pledged May 22 that the GOP leadership would support a move to reform Senate investigation rules at the next session.[7]

Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D., Ia.) told the Senate May 21 it had sole responsibility for the McCarthy Com., must control or abolish it. He rebuked those who lauded McCarthy's objectives but deplored his methods. "The Communist Lenin" could take such a stand, he said, but it could not be justified under "Christian doctrine" & U.S. "governmental principle."

McCarthy Charges Scored

Forgn. Operations Dir. Harold E. Stassen charged in a news conference

1—see p. 173C-D1 2—Vol. XIII, pp. 387C3, 280C2 3—p. 149D3 4—pp. 164F3-165D1 5—p. 157F3 6—p. 172D1 7—p. 109F2

May 21 that McCarthy, in his May 19 foreign trade speech, deliberately gave "false facts in order to reach a really vicious conclusion." Stassen said in a TV interview May 23 that adoption of McCarthy's policies would force America's allies to leave the U.S. to face communism alone.

Nigel Birch, Britain's Parliamentary Secy. to the Defense Ministry, told Parliament May 24 that there was "no truth of any sort" in McCarthy's charge that Britain planned to ship tanks & guns to Red China. He said there was "an embargo on the sale of all types of weapons of war to the Soviet bloc & China."[1]

Govt. Drops Lorwin Case

Charges against ex-State Dept. official Val R. Lorwin were dismissed by Fed. Dist. Judge Edward M. Curran in Washington May 24 on request of Asst. Atty. Gen. Warren Olney 3d. Olney said that William A. Gallagher, 53, Justice Dept. attorney, had obtained Lorwin's indictment by misstatements & had been suspended.

Olney accused Gallagher of telling a grand jury that: (a) the Govt. had 2 FBI witnesses to corroborate testimony of the only witness against Lorwin; (b) subpenaing Lorwin & his wife would be useless because they would plead the 5th Amend. The truth was said to be that: (a) the Govt. had no other witnesses; (b) the Lorwins had testified in full before a loyalty board and had denied being Communists, and there was no cause to think they would take the Amend.

Lorwin's indictment was on charges that he lied to a loyalty board in denying he had been a Communist.

Sen. McCarthy listed Lorwin as No. 64 when he accused 81 State Dept. employes of communism in a Senate speech Feb. 20, 1950. The Senator named Lorwin again in a list of 26 State Dept. suspects read to the Senate Aug. 9, 1951. (Lorwin was the only person on either list to be indicted.) Harold W. Metz, currently Hoover Com. research director, had told the FBI that he attended a CP meeting at Lorwin's apartment and that Lorwin showed him a CP membership card. Lorwin's attorney said the people at Lorwin's apartment were Socialists and that Lorwin, teasing Metz, flashed an entirely innocent card. The State Dept. cleared Lorwin Mar. 28, 1952, and Lorwin resigned to become a U. of Chicago asst. prof.[2]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

P.R. Nationalists Indicted

17 Puerto Rican Nationalist leaders were indicted for seditious conspiracy May 26 by a Federal grand jury in New York. The charges arose from the Mar. 1 shooting of 5 Congressmen in the House of Representatives.[3] The FBI immediately arrested these 11 defendants who were not already in prison:

In New York—Mrs. Rosa Collazo, 43, wife of Oscar Collazo, serving life term for attempted assassination of Pres. Truman in 1950; Juan Bernardo Lebron, 31, ex-pres. of NYC branch of Nationalist Party, administrator of party newspaper "Puerto Rico en Marcha"; José Antonio Otero Otero, 34, vice pres. of NYC party branch, a director of newspaper; Carmelo Alvarez Roman, 45, member of party's NYC board. **In Chicago**—Gonzalo Lebron Sotomayer, 33, brother of Lolita Lebron, leader of Mar. 1 shooting; Carlos Aulet, 28, courier & bodyguard for party officials; Armando Diaz Matos, 39, brother of Ismael Matos, jailed in Puerto Rico for murder in 1950 Nationalist revolt; Angel Luis Medina, 26, secy.-gen. of party's Chicago board; Manuel Rabago Torres, 32, friend of Nationalist leader Pedro Albizu Campos; Jorge Luis Jimenez, 34, pres. & treas. of party's Chicago board who served 2 jail terms for forgery. **In Puerto Rico**—Francisco Cortez Ruiz, 31, ex-director of party's firearms training program in Chicago.

4 others named in the indictment were awaiting trial in Washington for the Congressional shooting: Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel Miranda, Irving Flores Rodriguez & Andres Figueroa Cordero, all of New York. Defendants Julio Pinto Gandia, 45, & Juan Francisco Ortiz Medina, 39, were serving indeterminate jail terms in Danbury, Conn. for contempt for refusing to answer questions before a grand jury.

18-Yr. Voting Age Defeated

The Senate May 21 failed to provide the ⅔ majority required for its approval of Pres. Eisenhower's proposal for a Constitutional amendment reducing the minimum voting age from 21 to 18. The insufficient Senate vote was 34-24 in favor of the amendment (27 R. & 7 D. vs 24 D.).

Democratic opposition was led by Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia—only state with an 18-yr. voting age minimum. In debate on the voting-age issue he criticized the Supreme Court ruling against racial segregation in schools and contended that individual states should determine voters' qualifications.[4]

Forgn. Trade Plan Delayed

Pres. Eisenhower revealed May 20 in a letter to Charles H. Percy, Bell & Howell Co. president, that he had abandoned hope for Congressional passage this year of a 3-yr. extension of the reciprocal trade agreements program with authority for moderate tariff reduction. He said he would accept a 1-yr. extension of the present law expiring June 12, with long-term action later.[5]

'Old ILA' Leads Pier Vote

The independent (old) Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. defeated the AFL's new ILA by 319 votes May 26 in the 2d Port of N.Y. dock workers' representation election in 6 months. But the NLRB refused to certify a winner pending decision on 1,797 challenged ballots.

The AFL group received 8,791 votes to 9,110 for the old ILA. 51 votes were cast against both and 49 were voided. The voting was orderly in contrast to the first election last December, which was also won by the ILA but invalidated because of "violence & intimidation."

(The N.Y.-N.J. Waterfront Comm. revealed May 22 that the old ILA had obtained funds from Harry Bridges' leftwing West Coast Intl. Longshoremen & Warehousemen's Union.)

(The old ILA was put into Federal receivership May 25 until it paid a $50,000 fine for criminal contempt. Raymond J. Scully, N.Y. State Bar Assn. vice pres., was named receiver. The Federal Govt. impounded the union's bank assets May 21. The fine was imposed May 10 by Fed. Judge Harold P. Burke of Rochester, N.Y. after the union & its locals were found guilty of contempt of court in causing & carrying on a wildcat strike in the Port of N.Y. Mar. 5-Apr. 3. Additional fines of $7,500 were levied on "Pistol Local" 824 in NYC & $5,000 each on 7 other locals. 3 local officials received jail terms.)[6]

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Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, 61, arrived in New York May 25 & Washington May 26 to begin a state visit to the U.S. & a tour of the U.S., Canada & Mexico.[7] . . . **Budget** reduction of $5 billion following a $7 billion cut this year was predicted for fiscal 1955 by Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey in an address to the Farm City Conf. in New York May 25.[8]

Supreme Court refused May 24 to overrule lower court decisions that Negroes must be admitted to a Houston, Tex. municipal golf course, a San Francisco housing project built for Italian-American families and Midwestern U. in Wichita Falls, Tex. Lower courts were directed to reexamine (in the light of the Supreme Court's May ruling against segregation in schools) decisions barring Negroes from Florida & Louisiana State universities & a park amphitheater in Louisville.[9] The Supreme Court upheld May 24 by a 7-2 decision (Douglas, Black dissenting) the right of Congress to make past Communist Party membership grounds for deporting an alien (the court's first ruling on constiutionality of this provision in the 1950 McCarran Internal Security Act).[10]

FOREIGN

Irish Elect Costello

Final returns May 20 from general elections held in the Irish Republic May 18 showed that a coalition led by John A. Costello had defeated Prime Min. Eamon de Valera's Fianna Fail Party. Costello, Premier in 1948-51, was to replace de Valera after the new Dial convened June 2. (De Valera had headed the Irish Govt. since 1937 except for Costello's 3-yr. regime.)

Costello's coalition won at least 80 of 147 seats in the new Dial—49 going to his Fine Gael (United Ireland) Party, 18 to Labor, 5 to Clann na Talmhan (Farmers), 3 to Clann na Poblachta (Republicans), 5 to independents. Fianna Fail (Men of Destiny) won 64 seats. 3 seats were to be filled by special elections.[11]

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French Moroccan Resident General appointed May 20: Francis Lacoste, 48, career diplomat, who replaced Gen. Augustin Guillaume. The French Govt. indicated its hope that designation of a civilian as Resident General would ease tension in Morocco over Arab independence demands. Gen. Guillaume remained as Inspector General of French forces in North Africa.[12] . . . Greece announced May 22 it had reached an agreement with Bulgaria to resume normal diplomatic relations after a 13-yr. break.[13]

1—see p. 167C1 2—Vol. XIII, p. 413C3 3—p. 77C2 4—p. 4D2 5—141F1 6—113D3 7—168C1 8—130D3 9—163C1 10—Vol. XIII, 132G-H 11—p. 78F1 12—142A3 13—161D2

NEW YORK THEATRE

Opened

The Pajama Game. Musical comedy by George Abbott & Richard Bissell based on Bissell's novel "7½ Cents" about life in pajama factory. Staged by Abbott & Jerome Robbins. Music & lyrics by Richard Adler & Jerry Ross. Choreography by Bob Fosse. With John Raitt, Janis Paige, Carol Haney, Eddie Foy Jr., Stanley Prager, Ralph Farnsworth. May 13 at St. James. (7-0-0)*

The Sea Gull. Anton Chekov's drama about tragically selfish relationship between actress, her son & others. Presented by T. Edward Hambleton. Staged by Norris Houghton. With Montgomery Clift, Judith Evelyn, Sam Jaffe, Mira Rostova, Maureen Stapleton, Kevin McCarthy. May 11 at Phoenix for 5-week run. (3-2-2)*

Closed

The Confidential Clerk May 22 (116 perf.)
The Immoralist May 1 (104 performances).
The Magic & the Loss May 1 (27 performances).
The World of Sholom Aleichem May 23 (306 performances).

*First figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 6B3]

OBITUARIES

Donald Bain, 58, animal & machine sound imitator for radio, motion pictures; May 22 in New York.

Charles Albert (Chief) Bender, 71, star Chippewa Indian pitcher for Phila. Athletics pre-World War I; May 22 in Philadelphia of cancer.

Dr. William Owen Carver, 86, Baptist educator; May 24, Louisville.

Lucius Fisher Curtis, 74, newspaperman, ex-treas. AP; May 25 in N. Y.

Leo Feuereisen, 56, mgr. of boxer Joe Baksi; May 24 in Brooklyn of heart attack during bout in which Baksi was defeated by Bob Baker.

Charles Edward Ives, 79, insurance broker-composer (won 1947 Pulitzer Prize for *3rd Symphony*); May 19, N.Y.

Rt. Rev. Robert Howard Lord, 68, adviser to Pres. Woodrow Wilson at Versailles Conf., ex-Harvard historian who became Roman Catholic priest; May 22 in Boston.

Andrew McNally, 67, bd. chrmn. Rand McNally; May 20, Chicago.

Kahar Muzakkar, Indonesian guerilla leader who allegedly forced 6,500 Christians to become Moslem; death reported May 22 in Jakarta.[1]

Dr. Douglass Palmer, 70, authority on tropical diseases; May 19, N. Y.

Will Payne, 90, newspaperman, author of *Story of Eva, Overlook House;* May 20, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Lt. Col. Gregorio Pomar, Argentine revolutionary, foe of Perón; May 20 in Buenos Aires (heart attack).

Arthur Pryor Jr., 57, ex-band leader, head of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn radio div.; May 25, N. Y.

Dr. Frederic Wharton Rankin, 67, cancer authority, Amer. College of Surgeons pres., ex-pres. Amer. Med. Assn. & Amer. Surgical Assn.; May 22 in Lexington, Ky.

Raymond Sayre, 61, farm expert recently appointed to Fed. Farm Credit Board; May 23 in Des Moines of injuries caused by falling tree.[2]

Gideon Deming Seymour, 52, *Minneapolis Star & Tribune* exec. ed., ex-AP London chief; May 20, Minpls.

Edwin J. Strong, 59, *Los Angeles Times* Sunday ed., ex-pres. Amer. Assn. of Sunday & Feature Editors; May 23 in Burbank, Calif.

William Van Alen, 71, designer of N. Y. Chrysler Bldg., pioneer in use of steel in construction; May 24, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

Carrier Blast Kills 93

At least 93 men were killed & about 200 injured May 27 when several unexplained explosions & a fire occurred aboard the U.S. aircraft carrier *Bennington,* 7 mi. off Quonset Point, R.I. The Navy convened a court of inquiry at Quonset Point May 27 to investigate the disaster.

Crime News

Ex-Army Capt. James M. Leech, 44, now a boilermaker in Lima, O., was charged May 21 in Frankfort-on-the-Main with the ax murders of 3 American officers in Passau, Germany on Jan. 7, 1946. The victims—Maj. Everett S. Cofran of Washington, Capt. Adrian L. Wessler of New Rochelle, N. Y. and 1st Lt. Stanley M. Rosewater of Omaha—were killed in a Danube River villa which then was burned. The charges of murder, intentional manslaughter & arson were filed in the U. S. court in Frankfort-on-the-Main by William Canfield of Hampden, Mass., deputy U. S. prosecutor in Germany. Chief prosecutor Thomas Lancian of Boston then announced May 23 there was insufficient evidence at present to warrant a request for Leech's extradition from the U. S. Leech, who denied the charges, had been freed after 4 mos.' detention during investigation of the case in 1946 and later honorably discharged from the Army.[3]

Louis P. Shoulders, 57, ex-St. Louis police lieutenant, was sentenced to 3 years in prison May 21 in Kansas City for perjury about his handling of Greenlease kidnapping ransom money. Elmer Dolan, 26, suspended policeman, was given a 2-yr. sentence on the same grounds by U. S. District Court Judge Albert A. Ridge.[4] . . . Dennis Wepman, 21, of New York received a 20-yr.-to-life prison term May 19 on a plea of guilty to a 2d degree murder in the deaths of Dr. & Mrs. William Fraden last Aug. 19.[5] . . . Edward Beall, Montgomery Co., Md. manager & ex-city manager of Portsmouth, O., was indicted May 23 in Portsmouth on a charge of embezzling $738 from the Portsmouth General Hospital of which he was once director. . . . Theodore Leclerq, Georges Favriot & Ferdinand Poupet, convicted of engineering hundreds of tortures & deaths at the "gestapo of the Rue de la Pompe," were executed May 22 by a military firing squad in Paris. . . . Dr. Roy K. Marshall, who had pleaded no defense to charges of sending obscene letters to 5 'teen-age girls, received a suspended jail sentence in Philadelphia May 25 on condition that he go to a mental institution.[6]

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Dick Haymes obtained a suspension of a deportation order against him from the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington May 25 pending a hearing on his charge that he was the victim of "entrapment" by a vindictive immigration officer.[7] . . . **Marshall Tito,** Yugoslav president, was 62 May 25.

Married: Actor Robert Taylor, 42, & actress Ursula Thiess, 30; May 24 in Jackson, Wyo. (2d for both).[9] . . . Wogan Phillips, 52, Communist son of Lord Milford of England, & Mrs. Tamara Rust, 40, Russian-born widow of the late London *Daily Worker* editor William Rust; May 19 in London (his 3d). . . . Actress Geraldine Page, 29, & concert violinist Alexander Schneider, 45; May 13 in Tarrytown, N. Y. (2d for both).

Divorced: Marquess of Milford Haven, 34 cousin of Queen Elizabeth of Britain, by U. S.-born Marchioness (Romaine Pierce Simpson), 30; May 21 in Juarez, Mex. for incompatibility.[10] . . . Archie Moore, world light heavyweight boxing champion, from Alice Alberta Moore; May 21 in Miami for desertion.

SPORTS

Winners

Boxing. Yoshio Shirai of Japan retained the world flyweight title May 25 in Tokyo by a split decision over Leo Espinosa, Philippines.

Golf. $20,000 Eastern open in Baltimore: won May 23 by Bob Toski of Livingston, N. J., for $4,000. . . . Penfold 2,000 Guineas tourney in Llandudno, Wales: won May 22 by Henry Cotton, 48, of Britain.

Horse Racing. $140,150 Preakness at Pimlico (Baltimore) May 22: won by Hasty House Farm's Hasty Road (odds 5-1), Johnny Adams up, for $91,600. Correlation, the 4-5 favorite, was 2d, Hasseyampa 3d.[11]

Wrestling. World free-style amateur tourney in Tokyo May 22-25: Turkey won team title with 36 pts. to Russia's 35. A. Mekokichvilli of Russia won the heavyweight title.

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Chicago White Sox of the Amer. League obtained 3d-baseman George Kell, 31, from Boston May 23 for infielder Grady Hatton & cash. Phil Cavaretta, 37, ex-Chicago Cubs mgr., signed with the White Sox May 24 as a utility player. . . . **Cal Abrams,** 30, outfielder, was waived out of the NL May 25 and sold to Baltimore by Pittsburgh for pitcher Dick Littlefield & cash. . . . **Intercollegiate court tennis tourney,** held in Manhasset, N. Y., was won May 23 by Yale. . . . **N. Y. Giants** of the Natl. Football League were denied an injunction May 21 in Seattle to stop tackle Arnie Weinmeister from playing with Vancouver next season. The Giants contended that Weinmeister's 1953 contract with them contained an option on his services for 1954.[12] . . . **Russia** claimed 2 women's world track & field records May 23: a 180 ft. 8 in. javelin throw by Nadezhda Konayeva of Kiev & a 5 ft. 7 5/6 in. high jump by Alexandra Chudina.

1—see Vol. XIII, p. 318G3 2—XIII, 413A1 3—Vol. VI, 17E-F 4—p. 132F2 5—56G2 6—24D3 7—144B3 8—134E3 9—Vol. XI, p. 64P 10—X, 48P 11—p. 152F1 12—32A2

Presidential Actions

Bills signed: $1.932 billion authorization (HR8127) to build & maintain highways in fiscal 1956 & 1957, May 6. . . . Authorization (S79) for Kentucky & Interior Dept. to buy Great Onyx & Crystal Caves in Kentucky for Mammoth Cave Natl. Park, Mar. 27.

Pres. Eisenhower May 11 rejected a Tariff Comm. recommendation to increase the tariff on scissors & shears. It would affect German imports. [See p. 141F1] . . . The CAB disclosed Mar. 1: the President had rejected its recommendation of a Colonial & Eastern Air Lines merger on grounds Eastern had violated the Civil Aeronautics Act by gaining control of Colonial stock before stockholders approved. [Vol. XII, p. 154J, N]

Rules for mourning for national figures established by proclamation Mar. 1: Flags will fly at half-staff for 30 days after the death of a President or ex-President; for 10 days for a Vice President, Chief Justice, ex-Chief Justice or House Speaker; until burial for an Assoc. Justice, Cabinet member, ex-Vice President or Army, Navy or AF Secy. The President may order mourning for other officials, ex-officials & foreign dignitaries. Dept. & agency heads may order mourning in their establishments "considered proper."

Pres. Eisenhower May 11 signed an Executive Order delegating some of his minor tasks to the Budget Director, Civil Service Comm., Housing & Home Finance Admin., FCC, Atty Gen. & Gen. Services Admin.

The President Mar. 15, by telephone signal from Washington, turned on the first hydroelectric power produced by a Pick-Sloan main-stem dam—the Ft. Randall Dam on the Missouri at Pickstown, S.D. This & 7 other generators were designed eventually to produce 20,000 kw. of power for use in South Dakota & Nebraska.

The Eisenhower Foundation Museum opened in Abilene, Kan. Apr. 3.

Govt. Personnel Changes

Subcabinet. Defense Dept. Gen. Counsel Herman Struve Hensel was nominated an Asst. Defense Secy. Feb. 17, confirmed Feb. 19 (succeeding Frank C. Nash who resigned Feb. 17). . . . Deputy Asst. Defense Secy. Thos. Potter Pike, 44, of Los Angeles was nominated Asst. Defense Secy. for supplies Apr. 6, confirmed Apr. 19. . . . Henry F. Holland, 41, Houston lawyer, was appointed Asst. State Secy. for Inter-American Affairs Feb. 17, confirmed Mar. 1. . . . David M. Key's recess appointment as an Asst. State Secy. was confirmed Mar. 17. . . . Robt. B. Anderson's appointment as Dep. Defense Secy was confirmed Apr. 6. . . . Chas. S. Thomas' appointment as Navy Secy. was confirmed Apr. 6. . . . Appointment of Arthur Larson, 43, as Labor Undersecy. was confirmed Apr. 5. . . . Ex-Rep. Robt. Tripp Ross (R., N.Y.) was sworn in Mar. 22 as Dep. Asst. Defense Secy. for Legislative Affairs. . . . Roswell Burchard Perkins' appointment as Asst. Health, Education & Welfare Secy. was confirmed Mar. 1. . . . Geo. Holmes Roderick of Grand Rapids, Mich. was sworn in Feb. 9 as Asst. Army Secy. for financial management.

Diplomatic Appointments. Asst. State Secy. John Moors Cabot as Amb. to Sweden Feb. 11, confirmed Mar. 1. . . . Min.-to-Iceland Edw. B. Lawson as Amb. to Israel Apr. 1, confirmed Apr. 9. . . . White House operations director Roger Steffan, 61, as economic advisor to U.S. mission to Natl. China (Formosa) May 19. . . . Ex-Amb.-to-Mexico Walter Thurston as chairman of U.S. section of new U.S.-Mexico Joint Migratory Labor Comm. Apr. 3. . . . Chas. D. Hilles Jr., Intl. Tel. & Tel. general attorney, was sworn in Apr. 20 as special legal adviser to Dr. James B. Conant, U.S. High Comm. for Germany.

Committee named by State Secy. Dulles Mar. 3 to study ways of reorganizing & increasing efficiency of diplomatic corps: Dr. Henry M. Wriston (chrmn.), John Hay Whitney, John A. McCone, Morehead Patterson, Donald S. Russell, Chas. E. Saltzman, Norman Armour, Robt. Murphy.

Other Appointments. Lt. Gen. Jos. May Swing, 60, as Immigration & Naturalization Comm. Apr. 28, confirmed May 18, sworn in May 24 (to succeed Argyl R. Mackey, who agreed to remain as Deputy Comm., replacing Benj. G. Habberton, who resigned). . . . Ex-Gov. Wilbur Marion Brucker (Mich.) as Defense Dept. general counsel Apr. 6, confirmed Apr. 19. . . . Dep. RFC Admin. Laurence Ballard Robbins, 66, ex-vice pres. of Northern Trust Co. of Chicago, as RFC Admin. Apr. 1, confirmed Apr. 19 (to succeed Kenton R. Cravens, who resigned Mar. 31). . . . Percival F. Brundage, 62, Price, Waterhouse & Co. partner, as $16,000-a-yr. deputy budget director May 3. . . . Ex-Dep. Army Undersecy. Harold L. Pearson as asst. budget director Apr. 29 (to succeed Paul L. Morrison, who resigned, effective Apr. 30). . . . Ralph Kelly, 65, ex-pres. Baldwin Locomotive Works, was sworn in as Customs Comm. Mar. 29. . . . Ex-Rep. Victor Christgau (R., Minn.), 59, as Bur. of Old-Age Survivors Insurance director Feb. 8. . . . Archie A. Alexander, 65, of Des Moines, a Negro, as Virgin Islands governor Feb. 15, inaugurated Apr. 9 (to succeed Morris F. De Castro). . . . White House usher Chas. K. Claunch, 55, as Virgin Islands govt. secy. Mar. 25. . . . Jack R. Poppele Jr. of South Orange, N.J. was sworn in May 10 as Voice of America director. . . . Dr. D. Elton Trueblood, 53, philosophy prof. at Earlham College (Richmond, Ind.) & a Quaker, as chief of religious policy of U.S. Information Agency Mar. 7. . . . Dr. Franklin L. Burdette, chrmn. of U. of Md.'s Govt. & Politics Dept., as chief of USIA's Info. Center Svc. Mar. 9.

Military nominations: (May 7) Rear Adm. Alfred C. Richmond, 52, to succeed retiring Vice Adm. Merlin O'Neill as Coast Guard Commandant & be promoted to temporary rank of vice admiral. . . . (May 18) Catholic Chaplain Patrick James Ryan to be chief of Army chaplains with rank of major general (succeeding retiring Maj. Gen. Ivan L. Bennet, a Baptist). . . . (Mar. 22) Lt. Gen. Laurence C. Craigie to succeed Lt. Gen. David M. Schlatter as commander of Allied Air Forces in Southern Europe; Lt. Gen. Schlatter to succeed Army Lt. Gen. A. D. Bruce as commandant of Armed Forces Staff College; Maj. Gen. Thomas S. Power to succeed Lt. Gen. Donald Putt as chief of the Air Research & Dvpt. Command with lieutenant's general's rank; Maj. Gen. Roger M. Ramey to succeed Lt. Gen. Sam Anderson as 5th Air Force commander with lieutenant general's rank. (Anderson was named director of the Defense Dept. Weapons Systems Evaluation Group May 11 to succeed retiring Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes.)

Other military appointments: (Feb. 27) Lt. Gen. Blackshear M. Bryan, I Corps commander in Korea, to succeed retiring Maj. Gen. Frederick A. Irving in September as supt. of U.S. Military Academy (West Point). . . . (Apr. 20) Maj. Gen. Lewis R. Parker as comdr. of new USAF European command. . . . (May 10) Maj. Gen. Roger J. Browne as commander of First AF, Mitchel AF Base, L.I., N.Y. . . . (May 15) Brig. Gen. William N. Creasy as chief of Army Chemical Warfare Service with rank of major general. . . . (May 11) Col. Frank H. Schwable as Marine Corps representative for Navy flight safety.

Other Senate Confirmations. Robt. L. Farrington of Oklahoma as a CCC director May 18. . . . Judge Simon E. Sobeloff as Solicitor General Feb. 9. . . . Robt. E. Lee as FCC member Jan. 25 by 58-25 vote (40 R. & 18 D. vs. 22 D., Republicans Smith [Me.] & Aiken [Vt.] & independent Morse [Ore.]). . . . Ex-Gov. Thos. J. Herbert (Ohio) to new term (ending Apr. 9, 1957) as Subversive Activities Control Board member Apr. 6. . . . Military appointments confirmed Feb. 19: Gen. Otto Paul Weyland as Tactical Air Command commander; Lt. Gen. Earle Everard Partridge to succeed Weyland as Far East AF commander; Lt. Gen. Orval Ray Cook as deputy commander-in-chief U.S. European Command with general's rank; Lt. Gen. Edwin Wm. Rawlings as Air Matériel Command commander with general's rank; Lt. Gen. Bryant Lemaire Boatner as deputy chief for AF Matériel; Maj. Gen. Truman Hempel Landon as AF inspector general with lieutenant general's rank. Confirmed Jan. 25: Brig. Gen. Paul F. Yount, 45, as Army Chief of Transportation with major general's rank. Members of U.S. Advisory Comm. on Information confirmed Mar. 17: Mark A. May, Justin Miller, Sigurd S. Larmon.

Other Resignations. Robt. W. Williams (D.) of Fed. Maritime Bd. May 4, effective May 14. . . . Vice Adm. Ross J. McIntire as chrmn. of President's Com. on Employment of the physically Handicapped Mar. 26. . . . William L. Connolly, 57, as director.

Lobby Spending Drops

Washington lobbyists spent at least $4,448,444 to influence legislation in 1953, according to incomplete data filed with Congress by more than 400 individuals & organizations* (reported Apr. 9-10). They spent at least $4,823,918 in 1952. Biggest lobby spenders last year:

Natl. Assn. of Elec. Companies	$547,789.32
Assn. of Amer. RRs.	235,737.73
Natl. Milk Producers Fed.	233,557.84
Amer. Fed. of Labor	123,608.43
Natl. Econ. Council, Inc.	116,477.90
Amer. Medical Assn.	106,624.90
South'n States Ind'l Council	105,106.65
Amer. Farm Bureau Fed.	102,403.00
U.S. Chamber of Commerce†	90,988.05
Natl. Assn. of Real Est. Bds.†	88,898.00
American Legion	85,830.39
Gen. Electric Co.	82,962.40
Natl. Fed. of P.O. Clerks	78,252.95
Council of State Chambers of Comce.†	70,444.17
Amer. Tariff League, Inc.	68,126.75
Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway Assn. (for St. Lawrence Seaway)†	61,880.16
Friends' Com. on Natl. Legislation	61,276.60
Congress of Industrial Orgs.	48,425.61

*Natl. Assn. of Mfrs. held that it was not covered by the Lobby Registration Act and therefore filed no report; other organizations also failed to report or filed incomplete reports. †Reported for Jan.-Sept. period only. [See Vol. XIII, p. 302A3]

of Bur. of Labor Standards Mar. 22. . . . Dudley A. White & Rep. Noah M. Mason (R., Ill.) as Intergovernmental Relations Comm. members Feb. 18 in protest over Clarence E. Manion's ouster as chairman. [See p. 53G3] . . . Jas. K. Knudson as ICC member & Defense Transport Admin. Mar. 16.

Ouster. Pres. Eisenhower allowed Gordon R. Clapp's term as TVA chairman to lapse Mar. 18.

(Paul Phillips, exec. secy, of the Grand Rapids, Mich. Urban League, rejected Feb. 18 an appointment as special asst. to Health-Eductn.-Welfare Secy. Oveta Culp Hobby because, as Negroes, his family would be subject to segregation in Washington.)

General

U. S. Supreme Court refused by 6-2 Mar. 15 to admit suits by Alabama & Rhode Island challenging the constitutionality of the 1953 Submerged Lands Act giving states title to offshore mineral deposits. Justices Douglas & Black dissented and Chief Justice Warren, ex-Gov. of Calif., did not participate. The court also ruled Mar. 15 by 4-3 (Black, Douglas, Minton dissenting) that the Fed. Water Power Act did not supersede state laws on use of navigable streams for hydroelectric power. The court refused Mar. 15 to review a Texas Supreme Court decision (in a life insurance case) classifying the Korean conflict as a "war." [See Vol. XIII, p. 301A3] Other Supreme Court rulings: (Jan. 4) refused to review decisions of lower courts that Mrs. Carolyn M. Abney of Marshall, Tex. could be required under the Constitution to pay Social Security taxes on domestic servants [see Vol. XII, p. 234C]; (Mar. 8) held unanimously that testimony given a Congressional committee could not be used to convict the witness in a state court.

William Zeckendorf, New York realtor (Webb & Knapp), contracted Mar. 15 to make a one-year study for the Washington Redevelopment Land Agency of plans for a slum clearance project to cover 348 acres in southwest Washington. The plan envisioned construction of apartment, office, commercial, cultural & Washington Channel waterfront facilities at a cost of $250-500 millions. . . . **Freedoms Foundation** announced plans Mar. 25 to erect a 100-ft.-high Freedom Shrine monument in Washington (site not selected) to house American freedom documents & facilities for visitors to sign a pledge to uphold individual freedom. . . . **Navajo Indian's** life span averages "less than 20 years" as against a 68.4-yr. average for white Americans, Dr. James R. Shaw of the Bureau of Indian Affairs reported to a House Appropriation Subcom. in testimony made public Feb. 28. . . . **Vice-Pres. Richard M. Nixon** was denied an honorary Doctor of Laws degree by a 61-42 vote of the U. of North Carolina faculty, it was disclosed Apr. 5.

Rear Adm. Robert A. Theobald, who commanded destroyers in Hawaii in 1941, charged in his book *The Final Secret of Pearl Harbor* that the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt deliberately goaded Japan into staging the Pearl Harbor attack to draw the U. S. into World War II. (Text of Theobald's book was published first May 29 in *U. S. News & World Report*) . . . **N. Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey,** who was 52 Mar. 24, signed these state legislative acts: (Mar. 27) a bill outlawing possession of switchblade knives except for purposes of "business, trade or profession"; (Mar. 30) a bill authorizing establishment of a N.Y.-N.J. Interstate Sanitation Comm. to study smoke & air pollution in the NYC area. Dewey Mar. 7 appointed NYC Construction Coordinator Robert Moses as chairman of a State Power Authority to direct New York's share of the N. Y.-Canadian St. Lawrence River hydroelectric project. [See Vol. XIII, p. 400D1] . . . **Sen. Homer E. Capehart** (R., Ind.) announced May 18 that his Senate Defense Production (Watchdog) Com. would take over an investigation of alleged irregularities in Govt. financing of U. S. Tin Corp. mines in Alaska. Preliminary investigation had been done by the Permanent Subcom. on Investigations.

Rep. Ernest K. Bramblett's (R., Calif.) conviction of payroll padding was stayed Apr. 14 by Fed. Judge Walter M. Bastian in Washington pending a Supreme Court ruling on validity of the law under which he was convicted. [See p. 46D1] . . . **Indictment** of Julius C. Holmes, ex-Rep. Joseph E. Casey [see p. 46E1] & 16 other persons on charges of defrauding the Govt. in a purchase of surplus ships was announced Feb. 23 by the Justice Dept. They were charged with plotting falsely to describe the North American Shipping & Trading Co. as American-controlled so it could negotiate a $24,307,488 purchase of 20 surplus ships. Holmes, who was Dep. Chief of Staff for Civilian Affairs under Gen. Eisenhower in Europe during World War II, took a leave of absence Feb. 18 as special assistant to State Secy. Dulles (on the Trieste dispute) because of the indictment.

Statistical Reports The Census Bureau reported Apr. 18 that there were 7,047,000 civilian public workers in the U.S. in January—2,361,000 employed by the Federal Govt., 4,651,000 by states & localities for a ratio of 435 public workers to every 10,000 persons in the 48 states & Dist. of Columbia. Their pay totaled $23.3 billion a year. [See p. 38A3]. . . . Net U.S. aid to other nations in 1953 reached a post-World War II peak of $6.4 billion ($1.442 billion more than in 1952), the Commerce Dept. reported Apr. 19. Totals by categories: military supplies & services—$4.4 billion as against $2.7 billion in 1952; economic & technical aid—$2 billion ($400 billion less than in 1952); military aid to Far East—$773 million (about double 1952 total); non-military gifts—$1.794 billion (vs. $1.959 billion in 1952); non-military loans—$235 million (vs. $402 million in 1952). The military supplies included 11,000 tanks & combat vehicles, 64,000 other motor vehicles, 2,400 planes, more than 500 million rounds of ammunition & 300,000 guns. [See p. 112C2] . . . The Natl. Opinion Research Center of Chicago U. reported Jan. 24 after a national survey (supported by the Health Info. Foundation): the cost of illnesses to U.S. families totaled $10.2 billion a year (avg. $137 per family); 8 million families (16% of the U.S. total) went into debt every year to pay for medical treatment; some type of voluntary health insurance was held by 89,500,000 persons in the U.S. (58% of the population), insurance covering 15% of the annual cost of illness. [See p. 21F1-F3]

COST OF LIVING

(Consumer price index issued by BLS; 1947-49=100)

	Mar.	Feb.	Mar. 1953
All items	114.8	115.0	113.6
Food	112.1	112.6	111.7
Housing	119.0	118.9	116.8
Rent	128.0	127.9	121.7
Apparel	104.3	104.7	104.7
Medical care	124.4	124.1	119.5

LABOR STATISTICS

(Figures from Bur. of Labor Statistics)

Strike Data

	1953	1952
Total work stoppages	5,091	5,117
Average duration (days)	20.3	19.6
Workers involved	2,400,000	3,540,000
Percent of total employed	5.6%	8.8%
Man-days idleness	28,300,000	59,100,000
Percent of estimated working time of all workers	.26%	.57%
Per worker involved	11.8	16.7
(For Jan.-Feb.-Mar.)	1954	1953
Total work stoppages	800*	1,276
Workers involved	300,000	550,000
Man-days idleness	3,050,000	3,720,000

Employment Data

Nonfarm	Apr.	Mar.	Apr. 1953
employment	47,925,000	47,800,000	49,413,000
Mfg. employment	15,965,000	16,220,000	17,309,000
Avg. weekly mfg. pay	$70.20	$70.71	$71.40
Avg. weekly mfg. hrs.	39.0	39.5	40.8

(Combined Commerce Dept.-BLS data)

Labor force	Apr.	Mar.
(incl. armed forces)	67,438,000	67,218,000
Civilian labor force	64,063,000	63,825,000
Total employment	60,598,000	60,100,000
In agriculture	6,076,000	5,875,000

*Post-World War II low for quarterly period.

FOREIGN

Egypt. New Cabinet of Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser Apr. 18:

New ministers: **War**—Lt. Col. Hussein el Shaffei replaced Wing Comdr. Abdul Latif Boghdadi who became **Municipalities** Min. in place of William Selim Hanna; **Affairs of the Republic**—Group Capt. Hassan Ibrahim; **Finance**—Abdel Hamid el Cherif replaced Dr. Abdul Gelil el Emary; **Supply**—Guindi Abdel Malek; **Education**—Dr. Mohammed Awad Mohammed replaced Dr. Abbas Ammar; **Commerce**—Hassan Marei replaced Hassan Boghdady.

Retained from preceding Cabinet: **Interior**—Lt. Col. Zakaria Mohyeddin; **State**—Fathy Radwan; **Forgn. Affairs**—Mahmoud Fawzi; **Public Works**—Ahmed el Shurabaty; **Agriculture**—Dr. Abdel Razak Sidky; **Public Health**—Noureddin Tarraf; **Social Affairs**—Maj. Kameleddine Hussein; **Justice**—Ahmed Hosny; **Communications**—Wing Comdr. Gamal Salem; **Natl. Guidance (Propaganda) & Sudan Affairs**—Maj. Salah Salem; **Wakfs** (Moslem charities)—Sheikh Ahmed Hassan el Bakhoury. [See p. 129D3]

Finland. Ralf Toerngren, Swedish People's Party leader, formed a coalition Cabinet May 5 with himself as Prime Minister. A Govt. crisis had followed March Parliamentary elections in which no party won a majority. The new Cabinet:

Forgn.—Ex-Premier Urho Kekkonen*; **Interior**—Vaino Leskinen†; **Justice**—Dr. Yrjo Puhakka§; **Defense**—Emil Skoog†; **Agri.**—V. Kalliokoski*; **Trade**—Penna Tervo†; **Educatn.**—Johannes Virolainen*; **Communications**—M. Miettunen*; **Social Welfare**—Mrs. Tyyne Leivo-Larsson†.

*Agrarian †Social Democrat §Conservative [See p. 106D3]

North Korea. Changes in the Cabinet Mar. 22 were disclosed May 10 in Tokyo. Pak Chang Ok, ex-vice chrmn. of the Labor Party, became Deputy Premier & Natl. Planning Comm. chrmn. Others in the revised Cabinet:

Dep. Premier, Agri. Min.—Kim Il, ex-vice chrmn. of Labor Party; **Finance**—Dep. Premier Choi Chang Ik; **Heavy Industries**—Dep. Premier Chong Il Yong; **Light Industries**—Dep. Premier Pak Ui Hwan; **Chemicals, Bldg. & Materials**—Chong Chung Taek, ex-chrmn. of Natl. Planning Comm.; **Commerce**—ex-Finance Min. Yung Kong Hom; **Electric Power**—ex-Heavy Industries Min. Kim Tu San. [See p. 90B3]

Turkey. Parliament reelected Pres. Celal Bayar, unopposed, to a 2d 4-yr. term May 14. Premier Adnan Menderes' new Cabinet May 17:

Asst. Premier, State Min.—Fatin Rustu Zorlu; **State Mins.**—Osman Kapani, Kukerram Sarol; **Justice**—Sevki Cicekdag; **Defense**—Ethem Menderes; **Interior**—Hakki Gedik; **Forgn. Affairs**—Fuad Koprulu; **Finance**—Hasan Polatkan; **Educatn.**—Celal Yardimci; **Public Wks.**—Kemal Zeytinoglu; **Economy & Commerce**—Sitki Yircali; **Health**—Dr. Behcet Uz; **Customs & Monopolies**—Emin Kalafat; **Agri.**—Nedim Okmen; **Transportatn.**—Muammer Cavusoglu; **Labor**—Hayrettin Erkmen; **State Exploitatn.**—Fethi Cewikbas. [See p. 147C3]

Marshal Alphonse-Pierre Juin's acceptance of a NATO rebuke (for his recent criticism of the EDC plan) and his agreement to continue as NATO's Central European commander were announced by NATO May 5. It said Juin had agreed to "do nothing contrary to the policies & desires of NATO." [See p. 112B1]

OBITUARIES

Stanley A. Abrams, 55, gen. counsel E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; May 8 in Wilmington, Del. (alleged suicide by sleeping pills).

Ruby Adams, 65, star singer & dancer crippled 1925 by falling sandbag; May 7, San Francisco.

Dr. Joseph H. Barach, 71, diabetes authority; Mar. 9, Pittsburgh.

Marius Boerger, 84, ex-head of Hamburg-Amerika Steamship Lines (ousted by Nazis in 1933); Feb. 20 in Hamburg.

Belmore Browne, 73, mountain climber, artist, arctic explorer; May 2 in Rye, N.Y.

Frederick U. Conard, 63, Niles-Bement-Pond Co. pres.; Mar. 14 in West Hartford, Conn.

Ellen Wayles Coolidge, 88, honorary pres. Natl. Fed. of Settlements & Neighborhood Centers; Apr. 29 in Boston.

Joseph Driscoll, 52, ex-Washn., forgn. correspondent for *St. Louis Post-Dispatch, N.Y. Herald Tribune;* May 7 in St. Louis.

John Eberson, 79, theater architect; Mar. 6 in Stamford, Conn.

Alan Edwards, 61, pioneer screen actor; May 8 in Hollywood.

Karl Eitel, 83, retired Chicago hotelman (Bismark); Mar. 9 in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Giovanni Gerbi, 69, Italian bicycle racer; May 7 in Asti, Italy.

Carroll Gibbons, 51, U.S.-born British bandleader; May 10, London.

Roy M. (Legs) Hawley, 53, W.Va. U. athletic dir.; Mar. 21, Pittsburgh.

Don Hinga, 51, roving ed. of *Houston* (Tex.) *Chronicle;* Apr. 24 in Houston of heart ailment.

Mme. Maximilian Ilyin (Maria Lani), artist's model; Mar. 12, Paris.

Sir Nelson Johnson, 61, dir. British Meteorological Office 1938-53; Mar. 23 in London.

Oliver C. Klinger, 70, founder-pres. Oildom petroleum trade papers; Apr. 23, Westfield, N. J.

Eugene A. Nahm, 62, inventor of coin machine; Mar. 3, Baldwin, N. Y.

Vernon Rice, 46, *N.Y. Post* drama ed.; May 6 in N. Y. of heart ailment.

Rial B. Schellinger, 77, pioneer film cameraman; Apr. 23, Yonkers, N. Y.

José Antonio Terry, 76, Argentine painter; Apr. 20 in Buenos Aires.

Baron Sir Samuel Vestey, 71, British meat packer (Union Intl.); May 5 in London.

Hamilton Mercer Wright, 79, publicist; Apr. 10 in West Palm Beach.

MISCELLANEOUS

Sports

Tennis. Italian Intl. tourney winners in Rome: women's singles May 10—Maureen Connolly; men's singles May 11—Budge Patty of Paris; men's doubles May 11—Enrique Morea of Argentina & Jaroslav Drobny, Egypt.

Yachting. Winners at Hamilton, Bermuda Apr. 28-30: Amorita Cup—Royal Bermuda Yacht Club; King Edward VII Gold Cup—Bert Darrell's *Teaser,* Bermuda; Princess Elizabeth Cup—DeForest Trimingham's *Barilea,* Bermuda.

Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn. Council, meeting in Chicago May 8, disciplined 7 colleges for trying out prospective athletes & other infractions of the NCAA code. North Carolina State was put on probation for a year & barred from competing in the 1955 NCAA basketball tourney. Kansas State was put on a year's probation. Seton Hall, Hardin-Simmons, Texas Tech, Arizona & West Texas State were reprimanded. . . . **Southern Conf.** lifted its ban on freshman participation in varsity sports May 7. . . . **Willie Harmatz,** 22, Los Angeles, tied a U.S. record for jockeys Apr. 23 by winning 6 straight races at Bay Meadows (San Mateo), Calif.

LEADING APRIL FILMS

New York Releases

Casanova's Big Night. Bob Hope as tailor's apprentice posing as great lover. Screenplay by Hal Kanter & Edmund Hartman. Based on story by Aubrey Wisberg. Directed by Norman Z. McLeod. Produced by Paul Jones for Paramount. With Joan Fontaine, Basil Rathbone, Audrey Dalton, Hugh Marlowe, Arnold Moss. Apr. 18.

Diary of a Country Priest. Trials of young curate in rural French community. Screenplay by Robt. Bresson. Based on novel by Geo. Bernanos. Produced by Leon Carre for UGC. Released by Brandon Films. With Claude Laydu, Nicole Maurey, André Guilbert. Apr. 5.

Elephant Walk. Elephants resent tea planter's home built in path of their watering hole. Screenplay by John Lee Mahin. Based on novel by Robt. Standish. Directed by Wm. Dieterle. Produced by Irving Asher for Paramount. With Elizabeth Taylor, Dana Andrews, Peter Finch, Abraham Sofaer. Apr. 21.

Knock on Wood. Danny Kaye as ventriloquist chased by two gangs of spies. Screenplay written, directed & produced by Norman Panama & Melvin Frank. Dena production presented by Paramount. With Mai Zetterling, Torin Thatcher, David Burns, Diana Adams. Apr. 14.

Lucky Me. Song-&-dance team founders in Miami. Screenplay by Jas. O'Hanlon, Robt. O'Brien & Irving Elinson. Directed by Henry Blanke for Warner Bros. With Doris Day, Robert Cummings, Phil Silvers, Eddie Foy Jr., Nancy Walker. Apr. 9.

The Moment of Truth. Jean Gabin as doctor who discovers his wife has had extra-marital affair with young artist. Screenplay by Jean Delannoy, Henry Jeanson & Roland Laudenbach. Directed by Delannoy. Franco-London production for Luri Davis. Released by Arlan Pictures. With Michele Morgan, Walter Chiari, Denise Clair, Doris Duranti. Apr. 26.

The Naked Jungle. South-American plantation owner & mail-order wife defend themselves against plague of Maribunta ants. Screenplay by Philip Yordan & Ranald MacDougall. Based on story by Carl Stephenson. Directed by Byron Haskin. Produced by Geo. Pal for Paramount. With Charlton Heston, Eleanor Parker, Abraham Sofaer, William Conrad. Apr. 2.

Out of This World. Travelogue to Tibet. Photographed by Lowell Thomas & Lowell Thomas Jr. Presented by Theodore R. Kupferman. Apr. 15.

The Pickwick Papers. Dickens' characters & episodes translated to screen. Screenplay & direction by Noel Langley. Langley-Minter production. Released by Renown Pictures. With James Hayter, James Donald, Donald Wolfit, Nigel Patrick, Joyce Grenfell, Hermione Gingold. Apr. 4.

Prince Valiant. CinemaScope adventure of knight of King Arthur's roundtable. Screenplay by Dudley Nichols. Based on Harold Foster's comic strip. Directed by Henry Hathaway. Produced by Robert L. Jacks for 20th Century-Fox. With Robert Wagner, James Mason, Janet Leigh, Debra Paget, Sterling Hayden. Apr. 7.

River of No Return. Pioneering in Northwest with Marilyn Monroe in CinemaScope. Screenplay by Frank Fenton. Directed by Otto Preminger. Produced by Stanley Rubin for 20th Century-Fox. With Robert Mitchum, Rory Calhoun, Tommy Rettig, Murvyn Vye. Apr. 30.

Rose Marie. Rudolf Friml's operetta of Mounties & Indians in CinemaScope. Screenplay by Ronald Millar & Geo. Froeschel. Book & lyrics by Otto A. Harbach & Oscar Hammerstein 2d. Directed & produced by Mervyn LeRoy for MGM. With Howard Keel, Ann Blyth, Fernando Lamas, Bert Lahr. Apr. 1.

The Siege At Red River. Van Johnson as Confederate spy bent on getting Gatling gun away from North. Screenplay by Sid Boehm & Leo Townsend. Directed by Rudy Mate. Produced by Leonard Goldstein for Panoramic Productions. Released by 20th Century-Fox. With Joanne Dru, Milburn Stone, Richard Boone, Jeff Morrow. Apr. 2.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF COMPANY EARNINGS

	Net Income		Per Share	
	1953	1952	1953	1952
Allied Stores Corp.	$11,809,466	$12,137,362	$4.29	$5.06
Amer. & Forgn. Power (& subs.)	18,336,000	15,170,000	2.54	2.10
Anaconda Wire & Cable Co.	6,015,386	6,275,922	7.13	7.44
Arkansas Fuel Oil Corp.	7,406,715	.....	1.79	....
Arkansas Power & Light Co.	6,293,598	5,696,602	1.29	1.32
Associated Tel. & Tel. Co. (only)	5,387,198	5,256,420	.....	.....
California Packing Corp.	[d]6,676,211	[c]5,653,026	3.46	2.93
Central Power & Light Co.	5,682,344	4,692,840	[p]56.82	[p]46.93
Chicago Corp.	5,131,965	4,292,390	1.45	1.20
Federated Dept. Stores	[b]13,888,484	[c]13,543,979	[b]3.73	[c]3.61
Flintkote Co.	*5,032,116	4,896,373	3.73	3.16
Florida Power Corp.	5,179,274	4,251,264	1.89	1.80
Florida Power & Light Co.	*8,392,185	7,621,653	3.07	2.84
Food Machinery & Chemical	11,520,584	10,701,323	3.66	3.41
Freeport Sulphur Co.	*8,536,335	7,325,750	3.56	3.05
Fruehauf Trailer Co.	6,950,344	5,711,525	4.46	3.61
Robt. Gair Co., Inc.	6,451,541	6,069,054	2.96	2.79
Gaylord Container Corp.	*7,795,782	8,116,660	2.89	3.01
Gen. American Transportation	7,380,007	6,488,983	3.38	3.03
General Cable Corp.	5,095,416	5,283,230	2.29	2.38
General Dynamics Corp.	6,218,803	4,917,176	7.01	5.72
Gen. Portland Cement	*5,226,500	4,894,200	5.03	4.71
Gen. Public Utilities (& subs.)	20,924,595	18,491,740	2.36	2.24
General Telephone Corp.	13,952,116	8,763,425	4.53	3.76
Georgia Power Co.	*12,527,174	12,093,607	.....	.....
Gimbel Bros., Inc.	[b]5,180,868	[c]4,777,048	[b]2.35	[c]2.14
Glidden Co.	†7,109,272	‡6,948,805	3.10	3.04
W. R. Grace Co.	10,959,077	7,882,878	3.76	2.65
Granite City Steel	6,488,452	4,985,954	3.77	2.83
W. T. Grant Co.	[b]8,044,550	[c]7,570,326	[b]3.09	[c]2.91
Grumman Aircraft Engrg. Corp.	*7,129,341	5,348,900	3.56	2.67
Gulf, Mobile & Ohio R.R.	7,904,798	7,785,093	7.07	6.94
Gulf States Utilities Co.	*9,425,605	7,706,227	1.87	1.45
Halliburton Oil Well Cementing	8,289,668	7,358,937	3.16	2.80
Imperial Oil, Ltd.	[r]47,984,515	41,196,499	[r]1.60	1.38
Interlake Iron Corp.	5,779,005	5,370,557	2.96	2.75
Intl. Cellucotton Products	6,855,641	5,366,958	2.87	2.26
Intl. Petroleum Co., Ltd.	*25,900,000	32,319,378	1.78	2.22
Intl. Tel. & Tel. Corp. (& subs.)	22,377,611	22,147,753	3.12	3.09
Intl. Tel. & Tel. Corp. (only)	11,705,764	[r]10,519,139	1.63	1.47
Kaiser Motors Corp.	[q]27,051,555	[q]4,711,876	.....	.....
Kansas City Power & Light	6,521,293	5,978,438	2.42	2.19
Kansas City Southern Ry.	*6,602,282	5,974,526	5.65	5.03
Kendall Co.	5,236,430	4,488,055	5.07	4.32
Kern County Land Co.	10,768,548	11,721,763	2.69	2.93
Koppers Co., Inc.	9,025,981	8,612,822	4.51	4.29
S. H. Kress & Co.	9,026,294	9,140,842	3.84	3.89
Lehigh Portland Cement Co.	6,308,287	5,828,400	3.32	3.07
Lehigh Valley R.R.	*6,970,630	7,205,179	.....	.....
Link-Belt Co.	7,397,792	8,039,915	4.42	4.82
Lion Oil Co.	*10,688,260	10,211,425	3.46	3.30
Lone Star Cement Corp.	9,318,534	9,067,861	3.27	3.19
Lone Star Gas Co.	8,738,499	8,544,720	1.49	1.55
Long-Bell Lumber Co. (Mo.)	5,499,487	6,281,360	2.76	3.15
Long Island Lighting Co.	7,732,800	6,311,900	1.28	1.26
P. Lorillard Co.	7,193,571	5,700,942	2.28	2.01
Louisiana & Arkansas Ry.	*5,554,495	4,232,084	.....	.....
Louisiana Land & Exploration	10,602,359	8,471,952	3.56	2.85
Louisville (Ky.) Gas & Electric	5,995,666	5,380,176	3.28	3.31
Louisville & Nashville R.R.	*30,653,516	25,098,368	13.10	10.73
M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc.	7,165,257	6,988,647	5.30	5.16
MacMillan & Bloedel, Ltd.	§11,315,668	‡13,818,340	.....	....
Marathon Corp.	†5,844,726	‡8,125,694	1.55	2.18
Marine Midland Corp.	[a]7,517,090	[a]6,172,570	1.28	1.06
Marshall Field & Co.	6,072,378	5,616,804	2.80	2.56
Massey-Harris-Ferguson, Ltd.	†7,365,521	‡12,493,600	.96	1.62
Mathieson Chemical Corp.	18,755,813	14,503,152	3.30	2.53
May Dept. Stores	[b]16,536,011	[c]16,158,869	[b]2.62	[c]2.57
Maytag Co.	*6,490,184	6,702,317	3.53	3.66
McColl-Frontenac Oil Co., Ltd.	7,319,484	5,922,795	2.71	2.18
McGraw Electric Co.	*6,987,000	7,121,000	6.90	7.03
McLouth Steel Corp.	5,241,501	4,227,854	4.41	3.55
Mead Corp.	5,424,488	5,093,126	4.41	4.22
Melville Shoe Corp.	5,732,768	4,712,170	2.02	1.91
Merck & Co., Inc.	11,388,547	11,905,530	.96	1.01
Metropolitan Edison Co.	7,422,186	6,637,686	[p]29.11	[p]26.03
Michigan Bell Telephone	21,578,159	19,221,592	7.65	7.25
Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp.	14,394,239	15,590,497	7.75	8.39
Middle South Utilities (& subs.)	14,133,787	12,397,980	1.98	1.86
Midwest Oil Corp.	5,476,611	5,241,557	2.10	1.98
Minneapolis-Honeywell Rgltr.	*10,329,825	9,081,003	3.31	3.00
Minnesota Mining & Mfg.	17,977,771	16,089,995	2.14	1.96
Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co.	*5,687,358	5,218,263	4.42	4.06
Mission Corp.	6,246,834	6,483,582	1.51	1.57
Mission Development Co.	5,181,496	5,177,689	1.05	1.05
Missouri-Kansas-Texas R.R.	6,342,927	7,548,032	[p]9.51	[p]11.32
N.Y. Central R.R. (& subs.)	44,776,406	31,906,928	6.94	4.95
North American Aviation, Inc.	§12,773,361	‡7,820,886	3.72	2.28
North American Co. (& subs.)	12,617,977	11,734,081	1.47	1.37
Northern Indiana Pub. Svc. Co.	9,124,701	8,471,523	2.40	2.33
Northern Natural Gas Co.	8,854,739	7,718,463	2.58	2.82
Northern Pacific Ry.	*15,539,178	15,821,166	6.27	6.38
Northern States Power (Minn.)	*16,051,466	15,046,414	1.10	1.06
Northwestern Bell Telephone	16,907,685	15,044,969	.....	.....
Ohio Bell Telephone Co.	24,940,024	18,841,843	.....	.....
Ohio Edison	*19,328,745	16,191,616	3.15	2.97
Ohio Oil Co.	43,539,172	39,354,021	6.63	6.00
Ohio Power Co.	*13,801,699	12,187,285	[p]45.64	[p]60.21
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.	*5,997,285	5,706,889	1.90	2.00
Missouri Pacific R.R.	*10,771,491	14,939,181	.....	.....
Monongahela Power Co.	5,575,074	5,585,495	[p]29.34	[p]29.40
Montana Power Co.	7,448,837	7,639,010	2.62	2.69
Moore Corp., Ltd.	5,145,180	4,769,185	2.34	2.18
Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc.	5,077,884	9,050,767	2.64	4.71
Morrison-Knudsen Co., Inc.	5,761,420	5,437,672	5.91	5.58
Motorola, Inc.	7,076,335	7,012,700	3.66	3.62
Mountain States Tel. & Tel.	13,146,112	10,169,486	7.10	6.82
G. C. Murphy Co.	7,971,414	7,267,853	3.54	3.21
Natl. Cylinder Gas Co.	5,937,864	5,158,624	2.52	2.17
Natl. Gypsum Co.	7,821,323	7,249,480	2.71	2.84
Natl. Lead	*30,848,928	23,060,054	2.58	2.06
Pan American Airways	10,802,644	6,673,265	1.76	1.09
Paramount Pictures	6,779,563	5,899,871	3.06	2.52
Pepsi-Cola Co.	5,476,882	3,880,362	.95	.67
Chas. Pfizer & Co.	14,159,604	11,362,282	2.73	2.17
Philadelphia Electric Co.	*29,779,238	27,330,322	2.36	2.20
Philip Morris & Co., Ltd., Inc.	[e]12,421,638	[c]11,345,200	[e]3.90	[c]4.13
Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal	14,439,435	14,866,395	6.71	6.86
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	*12,407,875	8,363,952	14.37	9.68
Plantation Pipe Line Co.	5,262,618	4,170,445	.....	.....
Plymouth Oil Co.	*8,059,078	9,648,095	3.32	3.97
Potomac Electric Pwr. Co.	6,304,475	6,165,942	1.15	1.35
Powell River Co., Ltd.	9,726,308	7,942,393	2.32	1.89
Price Bros. & Co., Ltd.	6,068,531	6,055,588	2.68	2.67
Public Svc. Co. of Colo.	7,854,369	7,225,654	2.34	2.20
Public Svc. Co. of Ind.	11,751,619	10,009,091	2.34	2.39
Public Svc. Electric & Gas Co.	*25,562,807	23,529,583	1.99	2.02
Ralston Purina Co.	§9,656,850	‡8,512,781	7.55	6.62
Rayonier, Inc.	*10,640,000	10,986,457	4.72	4.90
Reading Co.	*12,481,217	11,676,307	6.91	6.34
Remington Arms Co., Inc.	6,019,095	6,011,033	.78	.78
Remington Rand, Inc.	*[e]12,211,170	[c]14,150,842	[e]2.32	[c]2.71
Republic Aviation Corp.	8,314,301	8,096,001	6.83	6.65
Revere Copper & Brass, Inc.	10,380,167	6,790,913	8.06	5.27
Reynolds Metals Co.	18,320,975	14,731,071	10.15	8.12
Richfield Oil Corp.	28,525,486	25,624,998	7.13	6.41
Rochester Gas & Electric	5,439,515	4,578,516	3.30	3.10
Rockwell Mfg. Co.	5,672,869	5,838,343	3.01	3.10
Rockwell Spring & Axle	14,215,718	.....	.....	.....
Rohm & Haas	*6,540,000	5,402,000	6.73	5.51
St. Joseph Lead Co.	6,300,342	9,638,455	2.32	3.55
St. Lawrence Corp., Ltd.	5,228,641	6,210,511	4.74	5.63
St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.	*11,890,375	14,258,823	5.01	6.36
St. Louis Southwest'n Lines	*9,216,104	13,105,741	47.85	70.49
St. Regis Paper Co.	*16,156,903	12,701,977	2.91	2.32
Scott Paper Co.	11,695,383	10,707,346	3.60	3.44
Seaboard Air Line R.R.	*20,907,833	19,988,605	8.90	8.19
Seaboard Oil of Delaware	6,540,132	6,715,591	5.36	5.51
Service Pipe Line Co.	10,229,923	11,357,982	.....	.....
Shamrock Oil & Gas Corp.	5,681,511	4,906,953	3.83	3.31
Sharon Steel Corp.	6,709,625	5,120,414	6.10	4.65
Shawinigan Water & Pwr. Co.	5,952,564	5,193,501	2.26	1.91
Signal Oil & Gas	9,266,196	7,324,496	2.60	2.06
Simmons Co.	*6,273,724	6,068,419	4.97	4.79
Singer Mfg. Co.	11,357,009	18,544,139	2.52	4.12
South Penn Oil Co.	6,217,648	7,206,628	3.66	4.21
Southern Calif. Edison (& sub.)	22,377,844	24,329,033	2.64	3.27
Southern Calif. Gas Co.	11,472,560	10,597,503	.....	.....
Southern Co.	22,369,897	20,232,110	1.23	1.18
Southern New England Tel. Co.	8,225,066	7,704,627	2.01	2.08
Southern Ry.	*33,190,325	27,834,916	11.62	9.56
Sperry Corp.	15,801,411	13,930,044	7.57	6.75
Stauffer Chemical Co.	5,464,000	4,520,000	2.55	2.20
Steel Co. of Canada, Ltd.	14,257,440	13,163,458	3.85	3.56
Sterling Drug, Inc.	11,560,069	10,495,968	2.91	2.63
J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.	†9,320,436	‡8,983,319	2.35	2.27
Stone & Webster, Inc.	*5,790,848	6,169,381	2.75	2.93
Tenn. Gas Trans. Co. (& sub.)	18,932,845	18,561,336	1.65	1.65
Texas Eastern Transmission	10,239,911	7,868,284	1.33	1.11
Texas Electric Svc. Co.	*9,039,073	8,256,636	.....	.....
Texas Gulf Sulphur	24,533,586	25,112,312	7.35	7.52
Texas & Pacific Ry.	*11,030,409	11,655,792	25.40	27.02
Texas Pwr. & Light Co.	*9,092,429	7,460,736	.....	.....
Texas Utilities Co.	18,807,822	16,480,854	3.33	2.12
Thompson Products, Inc.	9,652,923	9,252,579	7.12	6.83
Toledo Edison Co.	5,330,150	5,332,668	.93	1.06
Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line	7,774,424	5,767,166	1.81	1.24
Union Bag & Paper Corp.	*9,889,000	11,060,496	5.58	6.24
Union Electric Co. of Mo.	*16,194,000	14,886,288	1.36	1.23
Union Oil of Calif.	28,099,602	27,579,759	6.41	4.61
United Aircraft Corp.	21,193,733	17,809,391	6.22	5.18
United Gas Corp.	25,659,815	18,291,434	2.10	1.56
United Shoe Machinery Corp.	7,686,298	7,052,680	3.15	2.88
U.S. Gypsum Co.	*19,558,708	19,031,216	11.88	11.55
U.S. Lines Co.	6,587,789	10,511,423	4.34	6.95
U.S. Pipe & Foundry	*6,782,812	4,499,679	7.37	4.89
U.S. Rubber Co.	32,732,300	28,169,955	5.19	4.33
Virginia Electric & Pwr.	12,949,602	11,730,864	1.78	1.74
Virginian Ry. (& sub.)	*5,509,335	6,899,603	3.06	4.17
Wabash R.R.	*10,733,603	10,864,016	[p]34.51	[p]34.93
Waite Amulet Mines, Ltd.	6,400,766	4,868,074	1.94	1.47
West Penn Electric Co.	14,490,232	13,487,366	3.43	3.40
West Penn Pwr. Co.	10,845,539	10,410,193	2.58	2.60
West Va. Pulp & Paper Co.	†10,736,000	‡9,471,000	2.83	2.47
Western Md. Ry.	*7,674,025	5,750,070	[p]43.25	[p]32.41
Western Pacific R.R.	7,733,446	10,515,186	8.50	6.68
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.	10,009,199	6,298,668	2.43	2.55
Wheeling Steel Corp.	*12,458,311	10,950,780	7.49	6.43
White Motor Co.	5,015,367	3,447,503	6.20	4.44
Wisconsin Electric Pwr. Co.	10,286,837	12,879,682	2.16	2.77
Wisconsin Pwr. & Light Co.	5,294,967	4,457,717	1.72	1.63
Woodward Iron Co.	5,545,853	4,329,515	7.86	6.14
Worthington Corp.	5,985,536	6,102,617	5.16	5.44
Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co.	9,351,267	8,682,563	4.75	4.41
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	*30,839,716	22,915,822	9.21	6.84
Zenith Radio Corp.	5,631,701	5,845,933	11.44	11.87

*Preliminary †Yr. to Oct. 31 ‡1952 period §Yr. to Sept. 30
[a]After preferred dividends [b]Yr. Jan. 31, 1954 [c]1953 period [d]Yr. Feb. 28, 1954 [e]Yr. May 31, 1954 [p]Preferred stock [q]Net loss [r]Revised